24 American History Room

THE LOUISIANA HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

Vol. 6, No. 2 April, 1923

Andrew Jackson's Correspondence with James W. Breedlove
By John S. Kendall

The Visit of the Illinois Indians to France in 1725
By William Beer

Judge Frederick D. King (Memorial Service Dec. 4, 1922)

Olivier O. Provosty, Eleventh Chief Justice of Louisiana

A Contemporary English View of Trade

War as I Saw It (Part II)
By Frank L. Richardson.

A Louisiana Conventional Mortgage of the Spanish Period

The Natchez Trace
By R. S. Cottrell

An Early Louisiana Inquest

New Orleans in 1867
By Giulio Adamoli

Editor's Chair

Records of the Superior Council of Louisiana, XIX

Index to the Spanish Judicial Records of Louisiana, II

Published January, 1924

Published Quarterly by
THE LOUISIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
CABILDO, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

THE LOUISIANA HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

VOL. 6. NO. 2 APRIL. 1923

Entered as Second Class mail matter June 6, 1917, at the post-office at New Orleans, La., under Act of August 24, 1912.

Subscription $2.00 per annum, payable in advance. Address Louisiana Historical Quarterly Cabildo, New Orleans, La.

Ramires-Jones Printing Co
Baton Rouge, La.
1923

OFFICERS

OF THE

LOUISIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

GASPAR CUSACHS, President.

EDWARD ALEXANDER PARSONS, First Vice-President.

JAMES A. RENSHAW, Second Vice-President.

ANDRE LAFARGUE, Third Vice-President.

WILLIAM O. HART, Treasurer.

HENRY P. DART, Archivist and Editor

GRACE KING, Recording Secretary.

HENRY M. GILL, Corresponding Secretary.

Executive Committee

Edward A. Parsons, *Chairman*; Gaspar Cusachs, James A. Renshaw, Andre Lafargue, W. O. Hart, Henry P. Dart, Grace King and Henry M. Gill.

Editor Historical Quarterly

HENRY P. DART, 1022 Canal-Commercial Bldg., New Orleans, La.

Advisory Editorial Board

MISS GRACE KING

JOHN S. KENDALL

WILLIAM BEER

TABLE OF CONTENTS

VOL. 6, NO. 2 APRIL, 1923

Andrew Jackson's Correspondence With James W. Breedlove, *by John S. Kendall* 179
The Visit of the Illinois Indians to France in 1725, *by William Beer* 189
Judge Frederick D. King, (*Memorial Service December 4, 1922*) 194
Olivier O. Provosty, Eleventh Chief Justice of Louisiana 209
A Contemporary English View of Trade 221
War as I Saw It (Part II), *by Frank L. Richardson* 223
A Louisiana Conventional Mortgage of the Spanish Period 255
The Natchez Trace, *by R. S. Cottrell* 259
An Early Louisiana Inquest 269
New Orleans in 1867, *by Giulio Adamoli* 271
Editor's Chair 280
Records of the Superior Council of Louisiana, XIX 283
Index to the Spanish Judicial Records of Louisiana, II 311

THE LOUISIANA HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

VOL. 6, No. 2 APRIL, 1923

ANDREW JACKSON'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH JAMES W. BREEDLOVE.*

It is a well known fact that the interest of Andrew Jackson in New Orleans was not limited to the battle which he won here in 1815. He paid the city visits, in 1828 and 1840, and he had affairs here both personal and political, which required frequent attention. From about 1830 to 1840 it was to James W. Breedlove, the banker, that Jackson looked to attend to these needs, and the letters printed below are the interesting monument of the long friendship between these two men.

James Waller Breedlove was one of the wealthiest and most influential bankers of his time. He was the son of Albert Buckner Breedlove, and was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, about the year 1790. After serving with credit in the War of 1812, attaining the rank of colonel, he went to Tennessee, and located in or near Nashville. It was in Tennessee that he made the acquaintance of General Jackson and laid the foundations of a friendship which lasted till the general's death, many years later. In Nashville he met also General James Winchester, who had been a distinguished soldier in the Revolutionary War and, in the war

*These letters have not heretofore been published; they are printed just as they are written, without alteration, correction or change. They are typical specimens of the methods and temperament of the writer. He was moreover dealing here with one of the sore spots of his career. (See General Jackson and Judge D. A. Hall, 5 La. Hist. Quarterly. 508-570, also Marigny's reflections on Jackson's Campaign in January '23 Quarterly. The "outrage" perpetrated on him by Judge Hall grew blacker with the years and filled his mind with its shadow. He never forgot or forgave the criticism upon his actions in New Orleans after the defeat of the British forces on January 8, 1815. Thus he was persuaded that Judge Martin wrote his History of Louisiana in 1827 for no other purpose than to aid his enemy, Henry Clay, by traducing and defiling Jackson's record in the campaign of 1814-15. At this distance of time the General's vicious assault in these letters upon Judge Martin is almost amusing, but there is no doubt he believed every word he wrote, his faith indeed is as strong as his belief expressed in the letter of August 1, 1842, that "the reign of the Whiggs will terminate with the present Congress *when honest men will again be brought into power.*"

EDITOR LA. HIST. QY.

of 1812, had commanded the American Army in the unfortunate Raisen river campaign. General Winchester's daughter, Maria, became Breedlove's wife. She was born in Tennessee in 1793 and died "on the shores of the Bay of Biloxi," as her epitaph states, in 1848.

In the '20s Breedlove determined to locate in New Orleans, and leaving his wife and little family with their relatives in Tennessee, as was then usually done when one was going to Louisiana, he made the difficult trip down the Mississippi river to the city. Here he engaged in business and prospered exceedingly. He then sent for his family; they made their home in New Orleans permanently, and soon took a position among the most prominent residents of the city. Breedlove became president of the Atchafalaya Bank, at that time one of the most powerful financial institutions in the United States. He retained this position until that bank went out of existance.

In politics he was also prominent. His efficient support of Jackson in 1832 was recognized by his appointment to the Collectorship of the port of New Orleans, in which capacity he continued to serve till 1839. In 1841 he was spoken of by the New Orleans Newspapers as the leader of the "loco-foco" party in Louisiana, and served repeatedly as a member of the party nominating conventions both in the state and nationally. In addition to his banking business, he had contracts at this time for the transportation of the mail between New Orleans and Mobile—a business which appears to have been very profitable, as he paid $100,000 per annum for the franchise.

In 1854 he was nominated on a reform ticket for mayor of New Orleans, against John L. Lewis, and was defeated by a vote of 6899 to 4382. On account of his age, Breedlove took no part in the military service under the Confederacy, but remained in the city throughout the Civil War, to look after his large interests here. When the Federals occupied the city, he took the oath of allegiance, but had no part in politics thereafter until his death, which occurred in January, 1868. He was buried in the Girod street cemetery, beside his first wife. Some years after her death, in 1848, Breedlove married again, but this marriage lasted only a short time, Mrs. Breedlove dying while she and her husband were in Europe, on a visit to Paris. She had no children. Breedlove left a large fortune, judged by the standards of that

time; upwards of $200,000. Of seven children by his first marriage four lived to maturity, married, and had descendents who reside in Louisiana, Texas, the Indian Territory, etc.

The letters printed herewith are all that remain of what was a voluminous correspondence. They passed at the death of her father into the hands of Breedlove's daughter, Urilda, then the widow of Isaac Weightman Smith, who had been a prominent attorney in New Orleans, a member of the City Council and of the State Legislature, besides filling other positions of trust and responsibility. Mrs. Smith, who died in 1904, at a very advanced age, left these papers in the care of her daughter, Mrs. John E. Rodd, from whom they came into the possession of one of her children, Mrs. John S. Kendall, the present owner. One letter from this collection was first published some ten or twelve years ago in the Southwestern Presbyterian; this was a letter introducing to Colonel Breedlove a clergyman in whom Jackson took an interest and who was about to visit New Orleans. This letter, dated from the Hermitage, Dec. 4, 1841, was also reproduced in facsimile in the New Orleans Times-Democrat for January 8, 1912. The remainder of the Jackson-Breedlove correspondence has been lost.

JOHN S. KENDALL.

I.

General Jackson with his kind regards to Mr. Breedlove, Collector of the Port of New Orleans, takes the liberty to enclose to his care a letter to N. P. Trist, Esq., Commercial Agent for the United States at Havana, which he will thank Mr. Breedlove to have conveyed to him by some (torn out) conveyance. The General tenders Mr. Breedlove his good wishes, for his continued health and prosperity and that of his family.

Hermitage, Sept. 20th, 1838.

(Since envelopes were not yet in use, the letter was folded and sealed, thus forming its own envelope, and this was the case with all the letters here published. This one bore the following endorsement:)

FREE—ANDREW JACKSON
Mr. Breedlove
Collector of the port
New Orleans—
Louisiana—

II.

Hermitage, February 17th, 1842.

My dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, with its enclosure—for your kind attention to my request in my letter of the 11th January last. I sincerely thank you. The evidence of the time of the death of Judge Hall and Luueller, is all sufficient for my purpose. Should I regain my health and strength sufficiently, I will place the Kentuckian on Martial law,—and Mr. Clays White Charlies, who edits his paper in New Orleans, in their proper characters before the american people. The Kentuckian, just after Mr. Clay had left Louisville, Ky., lets fly his parthian arrow—sends it on to Conrad, secretly without having the manly courage to furnish me a copy—Clays Charlies, soon after his arrival at New Orleans, opens their columns of abuse against me as I am informed, for I have not seen their paper,—can any one doubt but that Clay is the surtle wire, worker in this dirty, unmanly, & unjust proceeding.

CONFIDENTIAL.

I have opened a way by which, if I am truly enformed, that will lead to the restoration of our mutual friend, Col. Peer to his former office. Was not the Col. removed to make way for Mr. Clay's son-in-law—please inform me, and to restore the former collector or yourself to the collectors office—It is probable the collector who was removed, having now a good office may not wish a restoration, in that case, I have no doubt, with proper recommendations, you can obtain the appointment. As I am advised both the present collector & Naval officer are Clay men, and the Naval officer Clay's son-in-law. Now, what will be necessary, will be to get up quietly a recommendation, stating the services of Col. Peer in the late war,—his faithful performance of his duties as Naval officer, & against whom there was not, nor could be in truth any complaint and have some good Whiggs to sign such, with as many good democrats as may be convenient—and the same with regard to the removed collector—Then stating your faithful services in that office & the desire that you should be placed in that office again *Have it stated* that those now in office are Clay men—Mr. Tyler has an invinceble hatred against Clay, as I am just informed, by letter, from Washington—Let me have these documents as early as you can, for I suppose the month of

March will be the month of reconing with the Clayites—I haste, yr friend

ANDREW JACKSON.

James W. Breedlove, Esq.

(On the reverse of the last page).

P. S. I wrote some time ago, to my friend, Major Grimes, under cover to John Claiborne, Esq., for some information I wanted of him, will you inquire whether he has received my letter & inform me A. J.

Endorsement:

FREE—ANDREW JACKSON

James W. Breedlove, Esqr. Post Marked.

New Orleans— Nashville, Te., Feby. 21.

III.

Hermitage, August 1st, 1842.

My dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter of the 18th ultimo which is just received for which I thank you.

The attack of Mr. Conrad in the United States Senate upon me, was I confess, what, I could not have expected from him—having always understood that he had hitherto, in all his public speeches approved my course in the defense of New Orleans, and particularly in my declaring martial law, and condemning Judge Hall's prosecution against me and the fine he imposed.

It will be now proper for me to shew forth the inconsistancy of Mr. Conrad, as this may become necessary in the adress that you inform me judge Martin, is said, to be preparing for publication, if it become necessary for me to notice, may be useful for me to use—I will therefore be greatly obliged to you to procure the certificate of as many of your respectable citizens as you may find it convenient for you to obtain, and forward to me at as early a day as possible.

I would thank you to obtain for me from some of the oldest & respectable inhabitants of New Orleans the standing of Judge Martin and his politics—I have been informed that he always has been a Federalist—that he has become obnoxious as a judge and the people have been trying for years to get him out of office, but his avarice makes him cling to it disregarding the dissatisfaction

of the people. I have never seen the Judges history of the invasion of New Orleans that Mr. Conrad has appealed to when it first made its appearance, I heard of it—wrote to a friend Abner L. Duncan Esq. to procure it for me—My friend replied to me that it was a tissue of falsehoods & fals colourings, not worthy of notice, & that it had fell still born from the press & unworthy of my notice, and it has slept in silence until Mr. Conrad has brought it to life, for the base purpose of traducing me. But if I mistake not, Mr. Conrad will repent his course in the United States Senate.

Your former letter I have attended to, and as soon as there is a vacancy in in the office therein aluded to, it will give me pleasure to promote your views as far as I can with propriety.

The raign of the Whiggs will termenate with the present Congress, when honest men will again be brought into power.

I have, & still am, greatly afflicted and write with much difeculty therefore it is that I have become a bad corrispondent. With my kind salutations to your ameable Lady & family, I remain, very respectfully yr friend,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Jas. W. Breedlove, Esq.

Endorsement:

FREE ANDREW JACKSON
Jas. W. Breedlove Esq.
New Orleans—

Post Mark
Nashville, Te.,
Aug. 6.

IV.

Hermitage, October 3rd, 1842.

Jas. W. Breedlove, Esq.

My dear Sir,

I beleeve I have omitted acknowledging recept of yr kind letters of August 16th and 18th with Judge Martins History of Louisiana in two vollumes—they were all duly receeved, for which I make you a tender of my thanks.

I have read that part of Martin's history that relates to the Seige and defense of New Orleans in 1814 & 15 a greater tissue of falsehoods and false coulourengs never before eminated from a wicked head, & corrupted heart. But from the time in which it was published, 1827, well accounts for the influence which produced it. When it is recollected that then was Mr. Clay a candidate for the presidency, the book was ushered forth to calumneate

me—throw a shade over the base treachery of Blonck, Luueller & Co., and promote the election of Mr. Clay by the abuse of me. All who really are acquainted with Mr. Clays adroitness in secrete management, and managing secretely his tools and Charlies, will have no hesitation in beleeving that he gave rise to Judge Martins Book in 1827, and I have as little doubt that Mr. Clay and Mr. Berian stimulated Mr. Senator Conrad to his attack upon me in the Senate—Therefore it is, that I am anxious to receeve the statement of a few of your respectable citizens of Mr. Conrad eulogising me in his publick adresses for my defence of New Orleans, that if necessary, I may expose the influence that induced him to *falsly*, assail me in the Senate.

This subject will be brought again before the Senate & should Mr. Conrad take back his slander & do me justice, he will be spared, otherwise I wish to be ready to expose him in his true colours to the world have the goodness therefore to procure & send it to me.

Present my kind regards to Judge Eustis, and if a paper can be found containing his address to me and my reply, have the goodness to send it to me. Major A. L. Donelson, who took care of the adresses & my replies, has, if he ever recd them, mislaid them.

Accept I pray you a tender of my high regard & esteem & believe me yr friend,

ANDREW JACKSON.

P. S.—I am still greatly afflicted and debilitated—slowly regaining a little more strength. A. J.

No Endorsement.

V.

Hermitage, January 11, 1843.

My dear Sir,

Your letter of the 26th ultimo has been receeved and its contents duly noted. You may assure my old friend and compatriot in arms, Col. H. D. Piere, that nothing will afford me more pleasure than to have it in my power, to serve him, and in due time I will use what influence I possess to have him restored to his former situation that he filled with so much honor to himself and service to his Government.

I have no doubt you may have seen the late publications over the signature of, a "Kentuckian on Martial law." From the falsehoods & fals coulering contained in this production, I ask the favour of you, to procure for me an authentic date of the death of Judge Hall, and also of the death of Mr. Luueller, and forward them to me at as early a date as possible; in doing this you will greatly oblige me. The records of your Federal court will shew the death of Judge Hall, and some of your citizens or public journals can shew the date of the death of Luueller. I have to beg your forgiveness for the trouble I have, and now give you, and rest upon your good disposition for pardon.

With my kind regards to your amiable Lady & family, and my good wishes for your prosperity and happiness, I remain, very respectfully yr friend,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Endorsement:
FREE—ANDREW JACKSON
James W. Breedlove, Esqr.
New Orleans,

Post Marked
Nashville, Te.,
Jan. 12.

VI.

private. Hermitage, February 27th, 1843.

My dear Sir,

Having been requested by letters from the City of Washington to address Genl St. anna, president of Mexico, on the subject of the prisoners lately captured by the Mexican Genl at friends of the Texans prisoners in the United States being apprehensive that Genl St. Anna will not adhere to the capitulation entered into by Col. Fisher, to treat them as prisoners of war, but will treat them as rebels & destroy them

I have undertaken this delicate task, as I think St. Anna has too much wisdom not to treat these men as prisoners of war, as any other course would arouse the whole civilized world against such barbarity—I have taken the liberty to enclose the letter under cover to you, that you may place it in the hands of the Mexican Consul at New Orleans as the safest chanel to reach Genl St. Anna.

With sincere respects, yr friend,

ANDREW JACKSON.

James W. Breedlove, Esq.
Endorsement:
FREE—ANDREW JACKSON
James W. Breedlove, Esqr.,
New Orleans.

Postmarked.
Nashville, Te.,
Mar. 2.

VII.

Hermitage, May 8th, 1843.

James W. Breedlove, Esq.

My dear Sir,

I can only offer the apology for not answering yr several letters, the want of ability.

Since the spring has begun to open upon us my health has somewhat improved.

Altho I have not been able to reply to your letters, I have duly noted their contents, & I applaud your motives in not asking an office from a source not democratic—I see that the present collector is a defaulter, and it may be that the collectorship may be tendered to you, and if so there would be no impropriety, with your known and avowed politics, to accept it—Van Buren, if the information of the traveling Gentlemen who call on me are to be relied on, will be the nominee of the National convention & be elected by an overwhelming majority.

Present my kind regards to Colonel Piere and say to him, I duly recd his letter,—the contents duly noted and will be, by me, attended to, as far as propriety will warrent.

I have to ask you to give the inclosed letter a safe conveyance to its address, to the Havana, and you will confer a favour upon me.

With my kind salutations to your ameable Lady and family, I remain, very respectfully your friend,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Endorsement:
[Manuscript Mutilated]
James W. Breedlove, Esqr.,
New Orleans,
Louisiana.

Post Marked.
Nashville, Te.,
May 13.

VIII.

Hermitage, July 25th, 1843.

James W. Breedlove, Esq.,

My dear Sir,

I have just received yours of the 10th instant, and I sincerely congratulate you & the democracy of Louisiana, and of the Whole Union upon this happy result—coonery & Federalism, which has so long raigned over Louisiana by means of the corrupt &

corrupting paper credit system, is really dead and a requiem may be now sung to its manes. I again congratulate my democratic friends upon this glorious result,—and have sanguine hopes that Tennessee on the 3rd of August next will be disenthralled from Whigg rule. The democrats are in fine spirits.

Your former letters altho not answered were not unatented to. When receeved Major Lewis was with me—He is yr friend and yr claims will be by him *well* set forth to Mr. Tyler, and your former faithfulness in that office, fully brought into the view of the Executive Department. It is so seldom that I am able to write, that from real necessity, nine tenths of letters received go un answered, many on business, therefore my friend this is my apology for not answering your former letters, but your interest is not neglected, nor will not be neglected.

I have noted the desire of my friend, Joseph M. Kennedy—I cannot, feeble as I am, refuse to gratify him, altho such requests had become onerous, and still continue, that. I was compelled to desist from answering them—You will please, with my kind salutations, to deliver him the enclosed.

I am just recovering from a severe attack of my old complaint & the first attempt to write for many days & I write with difficulty.

With my kind salutations to you, your amiable lady & family, I remain, sincerely your friend,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Endorsement:
FREE—ANDREW JACKSON
New Orleans.
James W. Breedlove, Esqr.
New Orleans.

Post Marked.
Nashville, Te.,
Aug. 1.

THE VISIT OF ILLINOIS INDIANS TO FRANCE IN 1725.

By William Beer,
Advisory Editorial Board, Louisiana Historical Quarterly.

In Gayarre's History of Louisiana, Vol. 1, pp. 394-6, (edition of 1879), the historian gives an account of the "visit of twelve Illinois Indians to France," and he embroiders it with a sequel, the "Fortunes of Dubois and his Illinois Wife." Some months ago, I picked up in Paris, Vol. 19 of a French publication of 1726.[1] The index gives two references to this Indian visit, but, to my great disappointment, the pages up to 81, covering the whole month of January, 1726, had been torn from the book. Fortunately, the friendly relations of the Howard Memorial Library with the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris warranted me in asking the bibliothecaire of that institution to supply me with the material given at page 65; as a result I am now able to give the Quarterly a contemporary account of the reception in Paris of the first natives of Louisiana who were seen in Europe. My letter was answered by M. de la Ronciere, who is the present chief officer of the National Library in Paris. He enclosed therein the first article and also the second article on page 209.

M. de la Ronciere's letter is as follows:

"Bibliotheque Nationale,
Paris, 8 March, 1923.

Monsieur and dear Colleague:

I take pleasure in sending you herewith the extract from the Journal de Verdun or Suite de la Clef au Journal Historique, in which there is a reference to Americans of Louisiana. It is for me an opportunity to recall myself to your recollection, for it is some twenty years since that you found me in the Manuscript Department, but for thirteen years I am in charge of the printed books. I continue the preparation of my *Histoire de la Marine* which is now in the sixth volume, which has not yet appeared, and the history of the discovery of Africa in the Middle Ages.

Our friend, Mr. de Pontalba, is dead.

1"Suite de la Clef ou Journal Historique sur Les Matieres du Tems Contenant aussi quelques nouvelles de Litterature et autres Remarques curieuses Par le Sieur C. J. (Claude Jordan) Fevrier 1726 Tome XIX A Paris A La Rochelle Chez Michel Salvin Libraire au Canton des Flamans MDCCXXVI Avec approbation et privilege, 240 vp."

I beg you to receive the assurance of my most distinguished and devoted sentiments. Thanks in advance for your pamphlets; they have not yet arrived, but I will not await them to answer you. (Signed) Ch. de la Ronciere."

The following is a translation of Mr. de la Ronciere's extract from the Journal Historique sur les Matieres du Temps by C. J. (ordan) 19 January, 1726.

"While the court was at Fontainebleau, there landed on the French coast a young American prince coming from Louisiana on one of the vessels of the Company of the Indies; it is said that he has a little principality situated near the river which we call St. Louis and which the natives call Mississippi. Two Jesuits, an interpreter and some servants accompanied him when he arrived in Paris at the beginning of November; he is a young man of about 30 years of age, dressed much like the Orientals, in a long robe and with slit shoes but instead of a turban, he wears a cap ornamented with feathers which fall on his shoulders.

"On the 16th of November, while the Duke of Orleans was in Paris, the American Prince, when introduced to him, saluted him with all the ceremony which nature, aided by instructions, received from his conductors, had taught him. The Duke of Orleans put some questions to the foreign prince on the extent of his possessions and how many men he could put on foot to defend his country against the invasion of his neighbors. The prince replied through his interpreter, that his country, though limited by the rivers which surrounded it, was large enough to content a prince who had only desired the necessary; that as to the number of his subjects, he could at least gather under his orders 16,000 in a short space of time. The Duke d'Orleans, who was then about to leave for Fontainebleau, ordered the officers of his house to show the prince all those things in the Palais Royal which might satisfy his curiosity and to be careful to treat him well with all those who accompanied him; thus ended the audience."

In the following number for February, is found the continuation of these notes.[2]

"The four American savages from Louisiana, with a woman of the country, who arrived in France last year, are deputies

[2]The title affixed to the French publication is "Les Sauvages de l'Amerique ont audience du Roy et doivent s'en retourner en leur pays."

from four cantons or tribes who inhabit the neighborhood of the celebrated river Mississippi, known at present under the name of the River or Stream of St. Louis. They have come to Europe by order of their principal chiefs, moved by curiosity to see the monarch to whom Providence has made them subjects and to pay him their homage. They had been brought to France by the Chevalier de Bourgmont and Father de Beaubois, the Jesuit missionary in that country, who served as interpreter. On their arrival in Paris, the Company of the Indies had them clothed in the French manner and had made for each one a coat of the fashion of their country, though altered to conform to our own, whether from necessity or modesty. After they had been shown all the royal houses and the principal beauties of the magnificent palaces and gardens, the fountains, the machine of Marly, etc., they were introduced to the Duke de Bourbon, from whom they sought permission to be allowed to pay homage to the King. His Majesty having consented, they were taken to the large cabinet. Father Beaubois addressed the king on the coming of these Americans and said to him amongst other things that the Illinois nation had desired for a long time to see through its own eyes the great chief of the French empire. That it sent its deputies with three others of the neighboring nations to admire him who was the astonishment of all strangers. This missionary represented that although the Indians were born in another world and brought up in the midst of forests they were not without a high idea of the supreme greatness of the power of the Emperor, to whom they came to offer their homage. At the same time they presented to His Majesty letters from the chiefs of their nations, who implored his royal protection; many appropriate gifts were presented for the deputies themselves, as well as for the chiefs of their nations to which they were to return by the first ships which sailed for their country."

With this contemporaneous report of the visit before us, it would seem well to reprint Mr. Gayarre's account, with its sequel.

Visit of the Twelve Illinois Indians to France.

(1 Gayarre p. 394.)

"In the district of Illinois, in 1720, the French had built a fort, and were living in good intelligence with the Indians,

when the commander, or governor of the district, no doubt with the intention of producing a deep impression on those barbarians by the sight of the number, the resources, and the power of the French nation, undertook to induce some of them to pay a visit to the Great French village across the big salt lake. He talked so much about the marvelous things to be seen in his own country, that he persuaded twelve of the Indians to follow him to France. One of them was the daughter of the chief of the Illinois, and she is said to have been the paramour of the governor. That officer, leaving the command of his fort to his lieutenant, descended the Mississippi with his twelve Indian attendants, and a sergeant named Dubois, and arrived safely at New Orleans, where they embarked for France. There, they were conducted to Versailles, introduced at court, and presented to the king, as a sample of his red subjects in Louisiana. They amused the elite of the aristocracy, by hunting a deer in the Bois de Bologne, according to the Indian fashion; and the women, particularly the daughter of the chief of the Illinois, who was beautiful, were caressed and petted for a week by duchesses and such high-born dames. They even appeared on the floor of the Italian opera in Paris, to perform Indian dances, and they had the honor of being the flitting wonder of a few days. The Indian princess was converted to Christianity, baptized in the splendid gothic cathedral of Notre Dame with great pomp and ceremony, and then married to Sergeant Dubois, who, in consideration of this distinguished alliance, was raised by the king to the rank of captain, and commander of the Illinois District. She received handsome presents from the ladies of the court, and from the king himself. Her companions were not forgotten, and came in for their share of petticoats, shining blue coats, and cocked hats lined with gold. They were, of course, very much pleased with their reception by their white allies, and after having seen everything, and having been exhibited to every body, they left Paris and Versailles, to return to their distant home, and departed in high glee for Lorient, where they took ship. With regard to the officer who had brought them to France, he remained in his native country, gave up forever all thoughts of returning to Louisiana and to Indian paramours, and married a rich widow, who, like Desdemona, had loved him for the danger he had passed, among

"Cannibals that each other eat,
The anthropohagi, and men whose heads
Do grow beneath their shoulders."

The Indians, when they arrived at New Orleans, were entertained in that city at the expense of the India Company. They were also supplied with boats and rowers, and with an escort of soldiers, and thus transported back to the Illinois. Great were the rejoicings among those people, who had long thought they had lost some of their most important and most cherished members. Dubois took possession of the fort as the commander of the district, and there lived for a short time in full enjoyment of power and peace. His wife, however, used to pay her relations among the tribe more frequent visits than he liked. One day, she helped her people to surprise the fort, and Dubois and the whole garrison were butchered without mercy. Madame Dubois then renounced Christianity, stripped herself of her cumbersome French dress, and returned to the worship of her old idols, to her early habits, and to the savage life which, it seemed, had lost in her eyes none of its primitive attractions. So much for the attempt to tame lions and tigers!"

JUDGE FREDERICK D. KING.

MEMORIAL SERVICE, DECEMBER 4, 1922.

Judge Fred D. King, long a member of the Louisiana Historical Society, and, for over thirty-four years, one of the Judges of the Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans, died in the City of New Orleans on October 18, 1922, and shortly thereafter the Judges of the Civil District Court appointed a Special Committee, consisting of W. O. Hart, Chairman, H. P. Dart, Bernard McCloskey, E. T. Merrick, J. W. Carroll, B. W. Kernan, George H. Terriberry, J. Z. Spearing, W. W. Westerfield and W. W. Young, to arrange for a Memorial Service in memory of the distinguished Judge.

This ceremonial was set by the committee for December 4th, 1922, that date being the anniversary of the last commission received by Judge King, and under which he was serving at the time of his death. The services were held in the courtroom of Division "B", where he had presided for so many years, and the room was filled to overflowing, the corridors of the court containing many unable to get in.

The audience consisted of lawyers, judges, state and city officials, and men and women in all walks of life. The Bench of the Court was occupied by four of the Judges of the Civil District Court, Judge E. K. Skinner, presiding, Judge Porter Parker, Judge H. C. Cage, and Judge Columbus Reid; Judge Percy Saint being absent on account of illness. Former Chief Justice F. A. Monroe and Associate Justices John St. Paul and Wynne G. Rogers of the Supreme Court, all of whom had been colleagues of Judge King in the Civil District Court, and Judge Henry Renshaw, presiding Judge of the First City Court, sat with the Judges of the Civil District Court.

The Supreme Court, headed by Chief Justice Provosty, attended the ceremonies in a body and were assigned special seats set apart for them by the committee, and Judges of all the other Courts in the City of New Orleans were also present.

The ceremonies were conducted by Mr. Hart as Chairman of the Committee, and, when all had been seated, he called upon Reverend R. S. Coupland, of Trinity Church, of which the deceased Judge was a member, to open the proceedings with prayer, which Dr. Coupland did in an inspiring and impressive manner.

Mr. Hart then said:

"Judge King, so far as my researches have gone, and I have made them as exhaustive as possible, was Judge of one Court longer than any Judge in the history of Louisiana. Three other Judges had longer judicial careers—former Chief Justice Monroe, the late Judge Don A. Pardee, and Judge W. F. Blackman, of Alexandria—but each of these served his career in three different Courts, while Judge King for more than thirty-four years was a Judge of the Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans. It is eminently meet and proper that the Bench and Bar should place on record the history of the life and service of Judge King, and it is the purpose of this ceremony so to do.

"Few of the contemporaries at the Bar of Judge King are left among us. It is surprising to see how few of the lawyers of his early days remain. Judge Lawrence O'Donnell, long a personal friend of the Judge, and one of his contemporaries of the Bar, will speak of him as a lawyer."

Judge O'Donnell, though weak from recent illness, paid a beautiful tribute to the Judge, speaking of his early days at the Bar, and giving items of his history in that regard, probably known to none who were present.

In introducing Judge Renshaw, Mr. Hart said:

"Probably no member of the Bench or Bar held a longer acquaintance with Judge King than Judge Renshaw, Presiding Judge of the First City Court, and he has kindly consented to give us some personal recollections of the Judge."

ADDRESS OF JUDGE RENSHAW.

"I am present at this assemblage of his professional brethren, and of others of his fellow-citizens, that I may render tribute of respect to the memory of Frederick Durrive King, who by appointment and re-appointment, by election and re-election, was for a period of thirty-four years worthily conspicuous before the public in the discharge of the exalted duties of a Judge.

"This protracted tenure, made up of successive terms, thus affording opportunity to reject or to retain, is signal demonstration of the popular appreciation of his labors. By the community his death was mourned as the passing of a zealous magistrate, revered for the many years of his distinguished service. The public looked on him only as the law's intelligent interpreter, the capable representative of justice.

"For qualities in addition to such as were official, he is held in remembrance by those who knew him well. We should observe him in the various phases of his life; we should follow him from the pretorium and cross the threshold of the home. To present him as the man rather than as the Judge is the purpose of my endeavor. To this I am persuaded by the insistent demands of the close friendship which united us and which lasted with unbroken continuity until death withdrew him from earthly existence.

"I cannot fix with certainty the beginning of our acquaintance but from the season of early manhood we were friends.

"Frederick D. King was born January 8, 1850, in the Parish of St. Martin, Louisiana. His early years were spent in the City of New Orleans, whence the disorder occasioned by the Civil War urged the removal of his parents and their family to their country estate in the parish of his nativity. Returning to this city after the downfall of the Confederacy he was a student at the Jesuits' College on Baronne street and subsequently at the schools conducted by Mr. Ferrier and Messrs. Bleton and Haidel, respectively, in the ancient quarter of the city. Impelled by laudable ambition, he selected for his life's work the profession of the law, and consecrated himself to jurisprudence, 'the science of what is just and unjust.'

"His preparation for membership in the legal fraternity proceeded under sagacious guidance. In the office of Lea, Finney and Miller, one of the leading firms of our metropolitan bar, he was enabled to acquire practical knowledge of the manner of applying the various remedies which the law provides for the administering of justice. The afternoons or evenings were profitably devoted to attendance on the lectures at the Law Department of the University of Louisiana, now known as Tulane University. There his preceptors were Christian Roselius, Randell Hunt, Thomas Allen Clarke, Carleton Hunt, accomplished jurisconsults, who from the riches of their learning liberally distributed knowledge to the neophytes of the law. In 1872 he was admitted to practice before the courts.

"King had entered upon the exercise of his profession in an era of public turmoil and distress, the period of so-called reconstruction. In retrospective glance over the long space of interjacent years since then, I am touched by sadness as I note

how few survive of those who were in active manhood at that time; how scant is the list of those remaining, who from their personal experience may tell the stirring story of those troublous days.

"Our citizens bent beneath the burden of their misery but with the resiliency of invincible patriotism persevered in their struggle for the maintenance of their rights. Acutely sensitive to the humiliation of the State, King cooperated earnestly against the evils of misgovernment.

"In the memorable month of September, 1874, the people rose and in armed conflict overthrew their oppressors. In this heroic episode young King who was orderly sergeant in Company B of the Crescent City White League was a participant. Brief was the duration of popular triumph. At the voice of Federal domination, State sovereignty receded and the defeated administration was reinstalled. Yet the outbreak startled the Republic and contributed to eventual victory.

"In 1876 came substantial hope of relief when the contest for the office of Governor resulted in the election of Francis Tillou Nicholls. This illustrious name suggests a portrait drawn by Chaucer:

> "'A Knight there was, and that a worthy man,
> That from the time that he first began
> To riden out, he loved chivalry,
> Truth and honour, freedom and courtesy.
> Full worthy was he in his lorde's war.
> . . . . . .
> And ever honour'd for his worthiness.
> . . . . . .
> At many a noble army had he be.
> . . . . . .
> And though that he was worthy he was wise,
> And of his port as meek as is a maid.
> He never yet no villainy ne said
> In all his life, unto no manner wight.
> He was a very perfect gentle knight.'

"This comparison of which I have ventured to make use has more of significance than the mere expression of admiration for a citizen so superlatively eminent. For let it be remembered that he it was who at the outset of his second administration conferred on King the commission which conveyed judicial authority and opened the portal for his long, his useful, his honorable

career—that for one who guards with vigilant fealty the interests of his country, and whose purpose is single for the public good, the appointment of a Judge is a delicate and responsible prerogative of executive power—that the loftier the character of him who bestows the honor, the greater the compliment extended to the recipient.

"Under the championship of Nicholls, Louisiana was redeemed, and she resumed her place in the Union as a co-equal commonwealth.

"In the progress of her history arose a crisis in the State, division of opinion producing heated discussion. The question agitating the public mind was the renewal of the Louisiana Lottery's charter. To the prolongation of the company's privilege King was hostile. He was among the originators of the organized opposition. In the ensuing gubernatorial contest Nicholls was the candidate of those who were against the Lottery. King promptly volunteered his services to Nicholls with whom he travelled during the canvass in the State. The intimacy of this comradeship of the campaign offered favorable opportunity for the candidate to appreciate and esteem the value of his companion's character. Nicholls, having been elected, one of his earliest duties was to fill two vacancies upon the District Bench. To one he nominated T. C. W. Ellis—whose record is that of a venerated and scholarly magistrate—to the other he named Frederick D. King, whom we are gathered here this morning to honor and deplore.

"On August 6th, 1888, King entered on the duties of his high office.

"Judge King stood not in aloofness from his fellow-men. He was not unsympathetic. He was studious but no recluse. He was of kindly temperament; cheerfulness brightened his conversation and a sense of humor gave it gaiety. He was warm-hearted and generous. The circle of his domestic life was irradiate with affection.

"The illness of his wife rendered it desirable to remove her outside the limits of this city. Beyond the waters of Lake Pontchartrain was reared for her a home zoned by the fragrant forests of St. Tammany. Of the graceful hospitality of this retreat, where culture and refinement dwelt and where happiness abode, I was privileged to partake. Thither he would repair at the cessation of the day's business, and thence return, without

detriment to his judicial labors, to resume the duties of the court. He loved this home and his care was to render it attractive. He took pleasure in the society of young people, and he added to the charm of his rural residence by the joyousness of youthful guests. But sorrow came. Death took from him the cherished companion of his life, and the dwelling beyond the lake was abandoned.

"In the latter portion of his life Judge King was harassed by the impairment of his health yet with vigorous intellectuality he continued in the performnace of his judicial duties until death abruptly brought the end.

"We do well thus to proclaim his merits and to accord him praise.

"I recall that in Latin literature I have read of one who at his brother's sepulchre strewed flowers in affectionate remembrance and uttered language of greeting and of separation. So I, standing as it were, at the grave of my friend offer this sincere though insufficient tribute, and address to his enfranchised spirit words of salutation and farewell."

At the conclusion of the address of Mr. Renshaw, Mr. Hart said:

"Judge Renshaw has mentioned the fact that Juge King was active in the anti-lottery campaign of 1888-'90-'92. There was none more active in that campaign than our honored retired Chief Justice, and besides that, he was a colleague of Judge King on the District Bench for eleven years, and I will call upon Justice Monroe to tell us something about Judge King in that campaign."

REMARKS OF JUSTICE F. A. MONROE:

"I appreciate very highly the privilege accorded me to participate in this meeting and contribute a few words in menory of our departed brother of the judiciary. My experience, as I look back upon it, in the Civil District Court, of which he and I were members for a good many years, is that the opportunities which were afforded for close communication and development of personal friendship, were rather limited. In that Court, each Judge of the Court had his own division, and his own business to attend to, and, according to my recollection, we came down to our respective court rooms daily, entered upon the discharge of those duties, and found quite enough to do and at the end of the day's work we were ready to go home, so but little time was spent among judges in anything like social intercourse.

"If my recollections serve me, each of the divisions of the Court during a year, while I was a member, disposed of between six hundred and six hundred and fifty cases. Judge King's service on this bench of thirty-four years represented the disposition of about twenty thousand cases, not less than that, I am sure, and it is inconceivable, considering the character of the various cases, and the many questions involved, which are developed during trials, and the fact that the litigants are more or less biased by the interest that they have in the case, it is almost impossible for a Judge to decide any case without deciding in favor of one and against the other person and without giving offense to the one who loses the case. Judge King discharged the duties of that position in such a way, that so far as I can remember, he has never been criticized as having done anything but what the purest Judge in the world has done.

"No Judge has ever lived that has not fallen into errors, and no man has ever been created who could dispose of the volume of the vast number of questions that are presented to him under conditions of the kind above mentioned, in the interest of thousands of people who appear before him, without subjecting himself to their criticisms, based upon their own opinion of their rights or wrongs. Judge King entered upon the duties of his office with a clear desire to do what was right, and his errors were errors of law, that is to say, perhaps, in the appreciation of the facts and perhaps in the appreciation of the law. No errors were ever committed by him so far as I believe, from a lack of desire, and when I speak of desire, I mean the effort to do the right thing and do substantial justice between the people who came before him.

"Prior to Judge King's elevation to the Bench, there had arisen in this State a great monoply, the Louisiana State Lottery. I mention this merely as illustrative of the ideas I have, that he was actuated in his conduct from the time he started life by a conviction and a desire to do the right thing whenever he might be called upon; there arose the question as to the renewal of the franchise of the Louisiana Lottery; that franchise was embodied in the Constitution of 1879 and it was about to expire. This has been more than thirty years ago, and a good many of those here to-day are not as familiar with those circumstances as I am, and that is why I mention this matter now, but to a great many

of the older persons, this is a part of the known history of this State.

"In view of the fact the idea obtained that the Lottery Company was displaying a great deal of activity in the election of members to the Legislature, as it was possessed of numerous influences, had a great control of money, and undertook to proceed to control the elections in order to secure a majority of the Legislature, and if that succeeded no man in the State of Louisiana would be able to hold up his head unless he first visited the office of the Lottery Company on St. Charles street and got its consent and approval; that was one of the reasons for the fight against the Lottery; the other two reasons were moral reasons and economical reasons; that is to say, buying of lottery tickets superinduced in many people a sort of dream-life, that they might win five or ten thousand dollars, and thereby neglected the practical affairs of life instead of concentrating upon them, out of which they made a living. These were the three main questions before the people.

"The matter was first suggested to me by Judge Parlange, a member of the Bar. I had no moral convictions on the subject of betting, as I came here from Kentucky, where I had been on race tracks from the time I was a little boy, and if there was any harm in a man making a bet, who could afford to lose and pay, I did not so consider it. The lottery company could, if necessary, as the time went on, maintain a constituency in the Legislature which would protect its interests, and those who were opposed to it in any way would have very little prospect of advancement in the political world. As the campaign developed, the moral question assumed the more important place, and it was found that people who were entrusted with funds, acquired the lottery habit, by doubling their bet, and it was said that many old and young men became defaulters, many women who were custodians of the life savings of their husbands, intending to buy a homestead, spent the money on lottery tickets, and that was only ascertained when the time came to buy the homestead. Many of these things developed during that campaign.

"The *consensus* of opinion certainly throughout the City of New Orleans, and as was believed throughout the State of Louisiana, was rather against the proposition to stop the lottery. The odds against it in New Orleans were something tremendous, and it required a certain amount of determination to oppose. There

was no possible advantage to be gained by a person, as consistent as Judge King was, in taking any part in the Lottery question, and it is only as I apprehend it that it was right to do it, when he displayed his convictions throughout that entire campaign.

"I was not so very intimate with Judge King during that period, but I have recollections of our travelling around the City of New Orleans together and of establishing anti-lottery clubs in the seventeen wards of the City of New Orleans, where the attendance was usually very small, and without much showing of any success. In fact, I do not think the anti-lottery carried a city ward; the odds were a hundred to one against, and it was considered a miracle in the event the anti-lottery movement was a success. Now, I say this because as I remarked a moment ago in regard to the discharge of his duties as a Judge he was actuated by a conviction of what was right, and without counting the cost. He participated in that movement, he was outspoken in that movement, and he took the risk of the results in the event he had not been successful.

"My first acquaintance with Judge King I cannot fix exactly, but I remember as far back as 1866, when the firm of Elmore and King, of which his father was a member at that time, was the oldest, and one of the most prominent law firms in New Orleans, occupied an office in the same building in which I was studying law at 28-30 Camp street, between Common and Canal. A fire took place in the upper part of that building and the occupants were obliged to move out and Elmore and King and the counsel with whom I was studying moved into a building corner of Natchez and Magazine streets, formerly a bank, and for many years the office of Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship Company, now the Southern Pacific Company.

"I knew Mr. Elmore and Mr. King and benefited by that acquaintance. Subsequently, it was my very great privilege to become acquainted with Mr. King's family and the young ladies and the boys as they grew up, Mr. and Mrs. King and Judge Miller, and the whole family connection and I have always regarded Judge King, although I was very little with him, as one of my good friends in the City of New Orleans. I had the pleasure of meeting him last summer in North Carolina, and I was very much gratified to learn that his health was good and he was promised a number of years more on the Bench, and, therefore, it was quite a shock to me to read of the accident by which he

lost his life. In this tribute to his memory, I feel that he has left behind a record of which his children and the members of his family might well be proud."

At the conclusion of the remarks of the Chief Justice, Mr. Hart said:

"Justice Monroe has just mentioned the Lottery Question and it may be intresting to know that we have in attendance to-day, three members of the so-called Lottery Legislature of 1890, Chief Justice Provosty, who was a member of the Senate, Mr. Justice Land, and Mr. F. J. Dreyfus, of this city, who were members of the House and who were all anti-lottery.

"When Judge Monroe was promoted from the Civil District Court in 1899, Judge St. Paul succeeded him, and since that time his record has been one of continuous rise, going first to the Court of Appeal and then to the Supreme Court, where he again succeeded Judge Monroe, and Judge St. Paul has been asked to say a few words about Judge King as a Judge."

REMARKS BY JUSTICE JOHN ST. PAUL.

"Circumstances require me to be brief, and I will say but a few words about the departed Jurist as I knew him.

"That he was a man of superlative ability, none can deny; and I always found him a most attractive personality. Nature, however, had denied him many of those outward graces which please at first sight, so that to be appreciated, Judge King had to be known. He was therefore often misunderstood.

"He was by temperament abrupt; hence, his language was, often brief and incisive, and frequently seemed offensive when no offense was meant. At heart Judge King was as kind and sympathetic as any living man.

"Indeed, this very kindness and sympathy often misled him unconsciously; and not unfrequently during the actual *trial* of a cause his *heart* presided, and sometimes ruled upon incidentals. But the trial once finished, and the kind heart of the *Man* having once brought out all that misfortune might urge of Equity in its favor, it was then that the great common sense and the sound legal learning of the *Judge* displayed itself, and an impartial judgment followed, based upon law, where there was law to govern, or upon sound principles of Equity where the Law was silent.

"One who has had occasion to review impartially causes over which Judge King presided (as I have), can entertain no doubt

as to this. And innumerable are the counsel, who having conceived during the trial of a case that the judge was unalterably against them, have yet found when the case was closed that the final judgment ran in their favor. For Judge King had put their case to the acid test of both Law and Equity, and had found the case sound in both; and thus they had the satisfaction and honor of a victory even greater than they had hoped for.

"When Judge King decided a case strictly and solely upon law, his law was generally sound. When he held that there was no express Law applicable and that Equity must prevail, here again he was generally right. But whenever Judge King decided, after having tested a case both by the Law and by the Equity thereof, his decisions were *invariably* correct.

"I may therefore sum up my estimate of Judge King as follows: His legal learning was great; his heart was kind and his sympathy broad; at times his demeanor may have seemed harsh when it was not meant to be so; he administered justice promptly and impartially as he saw it. If in doing so he inflicted a few personal wounds, these should be forgotten in preserving the memory of one who was truly a great judge; whose long service has undoubtedly redounded to the lustre of the bench on which he sat, and to the advancement of justice within his jurisdiction."

Before introducing the next speaker, Mr. Hart said:

"I desire to correct some erroneous statements regarding Judge King, which were published in the newspapers at the time of his death. He was never an Assistant Attorney General as stated. He was, for a short time, Assistant City Attorney for the City of New Orleans. The newspapers also stated he was appointed by Governor Nicholls to fill an unexpired term. This is an error. He was appointed for the full term of eight years in 1888, to succeed Judge W. T. Houston, who had been appointed by Governor Wiltz in 1880. In 1896 Judge King was appointed by Governor Foster for another full term of eight years and in 1906 and 1916 unanimously elected for full terms of twelve years, the term of Judges of the Civil District Court having been extended by the Constitution of 1898. Judge King's last Commission was dated December 4, 1916, and we have selected that day as the anniversary on which to hold these exercises. He still had more than half of that term to serve when he met his untimely death.

"Mr. Parsons will now speak of Judge King as a man and a friend."

REMARKS BY EDWARD A. PARSONS.

" 'Let every man be occupied and occupied in the highest employment of which his nature is capable, and die with the consciousness that he had done his best'.—*Sidney Smith.*

"Thomas Jenkins Semmes, the first lawyer at this Bar during our time, speaking at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, on the occasion of the Centennial celebration of the Supreme Court of the United States, in describing the personal characteristics of the chief justices, said of Roger Brooke Taney what might be paraphrased as descriptive of Frederick D. King: that he was a man of strong will and undaunted courage, ready to brave public opinion boldly when he thought it his duty, and though naturally vehement and passionate, his final judgments were based on right reason, grounded in the law and attained the ends of justice.

"Judge King's thorough knowledge of the law, his quickness to grasp a legal proposition or to discern the truth in a reluctant witness or conflicting testimony, his painstaking care and indefatigable labor; his success, in spite of many burdens of ill health, accident and age, personal bereavements and worries, in keeping his docket clear for the prompt administration of justice; and the enviable record made on appeal by his innumerable decisions during his long tenure of office—all of these matters particularly belonging to his career as a judge, have been presented to your Honors by abler pens than mine.

"As a man, Frederick D. King, had a strong personality. In conversation with his friends, in daily intercourse with his intimates of the bench and bar, or public utterance, he stood mightily for what he believed to be the right. Ever true to his nature he was ever willing to fight for his beliefs, disdaining to measure the consequences. If in the heat of the conflict, in the display of a forceful character, an individual injustice had been done, he was ever ready, with amenity, to meet the situation in the proper manner and spirit.

"His long Saxon ancestry predisposed him to conservatism; but this predominant racial trait was shot with a Celtic strain, and he was ever in the van in those great conflicts affecting his

city, state and country. In big things, matters of moment, great social causes, we find him ever standing for highest things and the best in civilization. As a young man he fought against the Louisiana Lottery and in his last years he was a firm supporter of the Great War and the Allied Cause.

"As one naturally would expect, he was a man of culture, with fine discriminating literary taste. He read much. When not actually occupied with his judicial work, he would be found reading some substantial work of the day usually sent him by his distinguished sister, Miss Grace King, or reading one of the older classics.

"I remember that he was a student of Gibbon. He told me he had read the entire work several times, besides re-readings of chapters. When we consider that this work has but one possible peer in the whole range of historical scholarship, and when we reflect how few educated men of this day have read Gibbon once, I believe I am not overstressing the point. He had also read Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, Kinglake's War in the Crimea, Napier's Peninsular War, and other works of like magnitude and importance.

"If the public personality of Judge King, so well known to all, was marked by strength of character, learning in his profession and ability in his great office, his private personality, the possession of his family and closer friends, was ennobled by the affection, love and devotion which he bore for his family. There was never a more devoted husband, and when his wife, after many long years of illness, died, Judge King was grievously stricken.

"I have never been to the Metairie Cemetery on a Sunday, since Mrs. King's death, but that I have met the Judge with flowers for her grave.

"He was a most considerate, loving and devoted father, making every effort and sacrifice for the well being and happiness of his children.

" 'Honest men esteem and value nothing so much in this world as a real friend'—this commonplace is older than Pilpay, and Pilpay (Bidpai) may be older than its accredited Sanskrit original.

"If there is one test better than another as to the worth of a man in any community, it is the number of true friends which

he has been able to attach to himself. By that standard few men have been more fortunate than Judge King, for he possessed an unusual body of friends, men in public life and private station, members of the bench and bar who ever responded true to every call of comradeship and friendship.

"If he was fortunate in receiving the fruits of friendship, he was equally generous in giving his friends his time, his counsel and advice and all those offices which true friendship bring. He was no summer friend, but true to his nature the strength of his character gave life and color to his friendships.

"Then should we not say that he was fortunate, who in his life possessed in so full measure, that inestimable thing for which princes have given their kingdoms, philosophers have held more dear than their truths of science, and of which the cynic Voltaire declares only virtuous men possess—the precious boon of friendship, that passeth all understanding.

" 'Sweet is the memory of distant friends!
Like the mellow rays of the departing sun,
It falls tenderly, yet sadly, on the heart' "—*Irving.*

Mr. Hart, before introducing Judge Skinner, said:

"Judge King in his will stated his desire to be that his portrait should go to the Supreme Court or to Division "B" of the Civil District Court, as the family should desire. The family has decided that it should be given to Division "B" and his grandson, Fred. D. King III, will now unveil the picture, and later, Judge Skinner will accept it for the Court."

Young Master King then unveiled the picture, and a striking likeness of Judge King in his younger days was exhibited to view.

After the unveiling of the picture, Mr. Hart continued, as follows:

"It may be news to know that Judge Skinner was not only a schoolmate of Judge King at the Jesuits' College, but was also a classmate of his in the Law Class of 1872 in the old University of Louisiana, and only one more surviving member of that class remains, and that is Dr. J. Rollo Knapp, the well known dentist of this city, who did not practice law, but entered upon another profession."

In response Judge Skinner said:

"There is not much to be said about our school days,—it has been so long ago. Judge King and myself were students together

in the Jesuits' College on Baronne Street in 1866; he left to take up a commercial course in one of the colleges, and we met again in the law class of the University of Louisiana, now Tulane University, then under the leadership of the late Christian Roselius. Our lives have been running parallel ever since. We met at that school, we met again in the University, and in the anti-lottery fight, and for twelve years since I have been on this bench, and during all that time my intimacy with Judge King has been one of cordial intercourse.

"We lived parallel lives from the year 1866 until the day of his death, and on the morning before his death there was a brass band in this courtroom composed of Legionnaires, and Judge King, after the serenade, delivered a short address from the rostrum, and then invited the leader of the band to take his place on the Bench and lead the band from there. He was in the best of spirits, and his death was a surprise to me, and after thirty-four years of active labor as a Judge, distinguished for honesty and integrity, he has gone to his reward.

"I accept the portrait of Judge King for the benefit of the Court, and the Court now orders it to be hung in this court room."

Mr. Hart closed with these words:

"I think it must be a source of gratification to those who knew Judge King for so many years, to feel honored in knowing that the Supreme Court has done something today that it has never before done in its history, and that is, to adjourn court to attend these ceremonies, and attend in a body. All the Justices are here, and the two of them now on the Bench of this court were brother Judges of Judge King on the Civil District Court Bench.

"I now move that the Civil District Court *en banc*, and the different divisions of the Court, out of respect to the memory of Judge King, do now adjourn until tomorrow morning."

Judge Skinner: "The Court will now adjourn."

OLIVIER O. PROVOSTY.

ELEVENTH CHIEF JUSTICE OF LOUISIANA.

Ceremonial in the Supreme Court of Louisiana under the auspices of the Louisiana Bar Association upon the occasion of the retirement of the Chief Justice, Saturday, December 30, 1922.

I.

MEMORIAL OF LOUISIANA BAR ASSOCIATION READ BY MR. W. W. WESTERFIELD, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The Louisiana Bar Association, through its Executive Committee, feels that it is eminently proper to give expression to the sentiments and feelings of the entire Bar and Judiciary of the State of Louisiana, on the occasion of the retirement, at the end of his honored term of office, of Mr. Chief Justice Olivier O. Provosty, who, for over twenty-one years, has been a member of this court.

The retiring Chief Justice has both merited and deserved the admiration and esteem of bench and bar by the force of his integrity and unfailing moral character; by his uniform courtesy and tender consideration for the rights and feelings of others; by his scrupulous regard for the loftiest standards; by the clarity and lucidity of all his judicial utterances and opinions, which bespeak unfailing industry and the posession of a mentality, deeply learned in the law and keenly appreciative of all the varied and intricate questions arising in cases before this august tribunal; by the quickness with which he grasped the true import of the issues presented; and the great care with which he passed upon them; by his fine conception of legal principles and knowledge of jurisprudence; by the uniform consideration and patience with which he listened to the contentions of his brother justices, even where vital differences arose in consultation; by the courage and impartiality with which he expressed opinions as a judge, and by the purity of his private life and civic loyalty and fine devotion to the welfare and interest of his beloved state.

Mr. Chief Justice Provosty retires from his arduous duties in the proud possession of health and vigor, and it is our earnest wish that these choicest gifts from on high may be his to enjoy for many, many years.

He leaves the highest bench in Louisiana with the love, admiration and respect of the lawyers and judges and with a priceless heritage; the consciousness that our jurisprudence has been enriched by his splendid contributions, characterized by learning, zeal and untiring industry; and with the thought, that we all give testimony to: that he has ever lived up to those high ideals and ethical principles which have won for him a permanent place, as a lawyer, judge, citizen and man, in the hearts and minds of the people of our state.

Respectfully submitted,

F. G. HUDSON,
President.

W. O. HART, Chairman;
J. G. BAKER,
E. M. CAHN,
W. W. WESTERFIELD,
W. W. YOUNG,
Committee, Louisiana Bar Association.

II.

REMARKS BY MR. W. O. HART.

Mr. Chief Justice and Associate Justices:

"Today the old order changeth, and, behold! Many things are become new."

With the retirement this day of the eminent Chief Justice, who now presides over this court, the last of the appointed justices ceases to be a member of the court.

The Chief Justice ascended the bench of this court on April 1, 1901, to succeed Mr. Justice L. B. Watkins, deceased, having been appointed by Governor W. W. Heard, who is with us today, and who had the unique distinction during his four-year term of office, of appointing four Justices of this court, the others being Justice Joseph A. Breaux, in 1902; Justice Land, in 1903, whose portrait has just been presented to the court, to succeed Justice Blanchard who resigned; and Justice Nicholls, in 1904. Two of these appointments, Justices Nicholls and Breaux, were made by reason of the expiration of their original terms, the others, as above stated, for vacancies caused by death and resignation.

In my humble way, I did all I could to prevent the appointment of Justice Provosty, working to the best of my ability for the appointment of Mr. M. J. Cunningham, who had served twelve

years as Attorney General, in both Houses of the General Assembly, and as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1879, not that I loved Provosty less, but that I loved Cunningham more, he having been a lifelong friend of my father.

But time has shown that I was wrong and that Governor Heard was right; all his appointments to judicial positions were well received by the bench and bar, the public in general, because before acting he surveyed the whole field with calmness and deliberation and always selected the best man.

My acquaintance with the Chief Justice began with the Constitutional Convention of 1898, where we were members of the Judiciary Committee and where most of our work was done.

With the departure of the Chief Justice, also goes the last member of the court who sat with the court in the Cabildo, before the erection of this magnificent court house, and he is the only member of the court who had not previously been a district judge, the other six having held that office for varying terms, all of them except Justices O'Neill and St. Paul coming direct from the district court to this court, Justice O'Neill being elected to this court while a district judge, but his term of office not beginning until sixteen months thereafter, and Justice St. Paul coming from the Court of Appeal for the Parish of Orleans, to which court he went from the Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans. Judge Robert R. Reid, elected to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of the Chief Justice, and who will ascend the bench of this court next Monday, though not now holding that office was for a number of years a district judge.

It was a scource of sorrow to the bar in general when the Chief Justice announced in 1920 that he would not be a candidate for re-election, and when the Constitutional Convention of 1921 extended his term for nine months, we all regretted that it did not do so for a longer time, but we appreciate his desire to retire and enjoy life without the hard work going with the office of a justice of this court, and in his retirement we wish him in the future every measure of happiness and prosperity.

We feel the departure of the Chief Justice from the bench as a blow to the civil law. The encroachments of the common law on the civil law of Louisiana are increasing every day, and unless conditions change, in a few decades our Civil Code will almost be a memory, like the Partidas and other books of law used in this state in the early days.

But we are not alone in this calamity, for I am advised by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Canada, that in the Province of Quebec, where the civil law prevails, that the common law is usurping its place from day to day.

We lawyers of Louisiana have been taught to believe and do believe that, next to the Constitution of the United States, our Civil Code is the greatest work that ever came from the hand of man, and we hate to see it ignored and departed from as so often happens in these days.

It falls to the lot of few men to hold the office of Chief Justice in any state or country. There have been but eleven in Louisiana: George Eustis, appointed in 1846; Thomas Slidell, elected in 1852; Edwin T. Merrick, elected in 1855; W. B. Hyman, appointed in 1868; John T. Ludeling, appointed in 1868; Thomas C. Manning, appointed in 1877; Edward Bermudez, appointed in 1880, and who, by the way, originated the idea of a portrait gallery of judges and lawyers for this court; Francis T. Nicholls, appointed in 1892; Joseph A. Breaux, appointed Associate Justice in 1890, becoming Chief Justice under the provisions of the Constitution of 1898 in 1904; Frank A. Monroe, appointed Associate Justice in 1899, re-elected in 1906, becoming Chief Justice in 1914, and re-elected Chief Justice in 1918, and the present Chief Justice, appointed Associate Justice in 1901, elected in 1908, and becoming Chief Justice January 2, 1922.

There have been ten Chief Justices of the United States: John Jay, of New York, John Rutledge, of South Carolina, and Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, appointed by President Washington; John Marshall, of Virginia, appointed by President John Adams; Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, appointed by President Jackson; Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, appointed by President Lincoln; Morrison R. Waite, also of Ohio, appointed by President Grant; Melville M. Fuller, of Illinois, appointed by President Cleveland; Edward D. White, of Louisiana, appointed by President William Howard Taft, and Mr. Taft himself, the present encumbent, appointed by President Harding.

No Chief Justice of the United States has ever retired, though Marshall, Taney, Waite, Fuller and White were in a position so to do; Jay and Ellsworth resigned and Rutledge was not confirmed by the Senate. Jay resigned to became Governor of his state, and thereafter declined a re-appointment as Chief Justice.

Our judges live long. I doubt if there is any state in the Un-

ion that has three retired Chief Justices, as we will have before the close of this day—Breaux, Monroe and Provosty. In addition to that, we have two Associate Justices retired—Sommerville and Baker—and of these five, three will have retired this year— Monroe, Baker and Provosty—while as far as I have been able to ascertain, there is but one Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States on the retired list.

There are but two judges in the state of Louisiana longer in continuous service than the present Chief Justice: Judge Julien Mouton, of the First Circuit Court of Appeal, and Judge F. X. Ransdell, of the Ninth Judicial District; Judge H. F. Brunot, of the Twenty-second Judicial District for the Parish of East Baton Rouge, was in office before the present Chief Justice was appointed, but his services have not been continuous, his last appointment being about 1907.

Only one Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States has been in service more than twenty-one years, and that is Mr. Justice Joseph McKenna, of California, appointed by President McKinley, January 21, 1898.

Mr. Justice O'Neill, who will soon be Chief Justice, reaches that office after a shorter delay than any others who have succeeded thereto under the provisions of the Constitution of 1898. Mr. Justice Breaux was an Associate Justice for fourteen years before he became Chief Justice; Chief Justice Monroe, nearly fifteen years, and Chief Justice Provosty over twenty-one years, while Justice O'Neill becomes Chief Justice in less than nine years from his accession to the bench. Chief Justice Provosty served the shortest time of any encumbent of that office, his services being a few days short of one year. Chief Justice Bermudez served the longest, a full term of twelve years; next to Judge Martin, the services of Justice Breaux on the bench of this court, twenty-four years, two full terms of twelve years, was the longest, while Judge John E. King, appointed in 1877, served but one day.

Previous to the Constitution of 1845 there was no Chief Justice of Louisiana. The act of February 10, 1813, organizing the Supreme Court of the state, the Constitution leaving the judiciary entirely in the hands of the Legislature, did not provide for the office of Chief Justice, but used this language: "The judges shall have precedence according to the date of their commissions,

or when the commissions of two or more of them bear date on the same date, according to their respective ages."

Under this provision, Judge Dominick A. Hall was the first senior judge of the court, sitting from March 9, 1813, to July 3, 1813, when he resigned; then George Mathews became the presiding judge until his death in 1836, when Francis Xavier Martin succeeded to the office, holding it until March 8, 1846, when the court was reorganized under the Constitution of 1845, and for the first time there was a Chief Justice of Louisiana.

It may be interesting to note that Judge Martin was on the bench for over thirty-six years, and that his opinions appear in fifty-one volumes of the State Reports. Judge Martin was also one of the judges of the Superior Court of the Territory of Orleans from March 21, 1810, until the State of Louisiana was admitted into the Union, when he became Attorney General, being first appointed to the Supreme Court of the state on February 1, 1815.

I do not find in any of the reports the use of the term "presiding judge" of the Supreme Court, previous to 1846, though in the memorial ceremonies in honor of Judge George Mathews (who was a native of Virginia), who died on November 14, 1836, Mr. Charles Watt, in his address, the resolutions adopted by the bar, and in the reference by the court to the death of Judge Mathews, reported in the tenth Volume of the Louisiana Reports (1836), all referred to Judge Mathews as "presiding judge," and a similar designation is given to Judge Martin in the reference to his death and the resolutions of the bar in the first volume of the Louisiana Annual Reports (1846).

I cannot leave the subject of Judge Mathews without referring to the fact that in the Louisiana Historical Society Quarterly for April, 1921 (published in May, 1922), there is reproduced the address of Mr. Watts, the tribute of Etienne Mazureau to Mathews translated from the French by Mrs. H. H. Cruzat, a a member of the society, and preceded by an introduction by Mr. Henry P. Dart, the editor of the quarterly, the whole presenting a valuable addition to the judicial history of Louisiana, and which should be read by all, at least by every lawyer and judge.

I note in the translation that Judge Mathews is described as the "president" of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, but I do not know the authority for the use of that word.

On behalf of the bench and bar, it is my privilege and pleasure to present as a slight token of our esteem and regard for you, Mr. Chief Justice, a loving cup, the inscriptions on which, when I am through my few remarks, will be read by Mr. J. Zach. Spearing, former president of the Louisiana Bar Association.

We give this cup as the tie that binds you to us, a tie that will last as long as life remains.

A brief story of the origin of the loving cup may not be out of place.

It is said that once, when Henry of Navarre, after his annual hunt in the forest, stopped at a little wayside inn and called for a bowl of wine, the maid who served it, as she approached the king, grasped the handle of the cup, and in order to take same from her, the king had to place his hand inside the cup, so that some of his fingers touched the wine, and he chided the maid, because this was so. So, when he came another year, in the meantime, the maid, thinking over what he had said, procured a cup with two handles, but fearing that she would spill the wine, grasped both handles herself and the king had again to use his hand, with another rebuke to the maid; but when still another year had passed by, she had met the emergency by having a cup of three handles, and as she held two of them, the third one was taken by the king.

The three handles represent the Love of God, the Love of Country, and the Love of Family and Friends, and this handle, we hope, may ever be pointed our way.

III.

Inscriptions on the Cup.

(Read by Mr. J. Zach. Spearing, former president of the Louisiana Bar Association.)

On each one of the three handles there was one of the initials: O. O. P.

On one side of the cup was:

"Presented by the Bench and Bar of Louisiana to Chief Justice O. O. Provosty upon his retirement from the Supreme Court, December 30, 1922."

On another side was:

"Olivier Otis Provosty. Born August 3, 1852. Married to Miss Euphenie Labatut, December 27, 1876. District Attorney

for the Parishes of Pointe Coupee, Avoyelles and West Feliciana, 1873, 1874, 1875 and 1876. Member of the Senate, 1888-1890. Member Constitutional Convention of 1898. President of Poydras Academy from 1888 to 1900. Chairman of the Torrens System Commission in 1904. Member of the Louisiana Tax Commission, 1912."

And on the third side was:

"Appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court by Governor W. W. Heard, April 1, 1901. Elected Associate Justice November, 1908. Became Chief Justice January 2, 1922. Retired from the Bench, December 30, 1922."

IV.

Response by Chief Justice Provosty.

I receive this testimonial with sentiments of the deepest thankfulness. It compensates me amply for any extra efforts I may have put into my past labors on this bench. It is a rich reward, for I shall leave it as an heritage and heirloom to my children and their children's children. They may point to it from generation to generation and say: This is what the bar of the State of Louisiana thought of our ancestor. It will be to them a title of nobility.

Whatever any one may think of my work on this bench, I bear with me, as I retire, the firm conviction of having always and at all times, so far as I know, been absolutely, completely and utterly impartial; and since this is the absolute truth, I do hope that every one will think it of me.

Not that for this impartiality I claim any great credit to myself. When a man comes into the rarified atmosphere of this high tribunal all those human weaknesses that might beget partiality are purged from him as dross from gold in passing through the crucible. With this black gown of office he puts on the sacred robe of the constitution and the law; he rises to a very priesthood. The high functions which are thus confided to him by his God and his country he would indeed be unworthy if he allowed his discharge of them to be influenced by personal considerations or by other than the dictates of the law he has sworn to administer.

Those duties are not easy of performance. Besides wanting to decide right one must have the ability to ascertain which is

the right. How often for many years after I came upon this bench would I carry cases in my mind unable to solve them, after having familiarized, in fact saturated, myself with both the facts and the law involved in them. One train of reasoning, based apparently upon sound premises, would lead to one conclusion; and another train of reasoning, equally well founded apparently would lead to another. That difficulty has not of late years troubled me. I remember saying once to Judge Breaux that at that time he reached his conclusions, or disposed of his cases, so much more easily than I could do. The explanation of this lies, doubtless, in the fact that the judicial faculty, like all others, strengthens with exercise. And, besides, the work of the judges of this court is largely that of the student in a law school,—hearing law expounded, reading and discussing law, and a man would be of mediocre mental capacity indeed who after a time on this court would not have his legal vision widely enlarged. Inevitably after a time he can survey as from an eminence and as in white daylight the broad field of jurisprudence, and no longer be more or less groping in semi-darkness seeking his way by means of some rush light.

And the moral of this is two fold: First, that after a judge has become fully developed upon this bench—has attained full efficiency—it is folly to put him aside for a new man. Especially for a young man. The judges of this court should be comparatively old men. There is many a crude thought in the mind of a young man which the experience of riper years enables him to see the folly of. They ought to have arrived at the period when man is found to possess the greatest vigor of mind and a mature experience.

And, even then, what would the judgments, what would the jurisprudence, be without the preliminary work done at the bar; if the judges were left to shift for themselves without the benefit of oral argument and brief, without the facts having been developed and the law expounded in oral argument or brief, what would the judgments, what would the jurisprudence be? The judge has but a modicum of time for each case. He has not at his elbow, like the lawyer in the case, one of the principal actors in the litigation to rehearse for him the life history of the trouble; he does not carry it about in his mind day after day, week after week and month if not year after year, ruminating over it, penetrating with his thoughts its inmost recesses, until finally he

brings it to that perfect shape and clothes it in that perfect logic which must, as seems to him, win at once the favor of the court. Great arguments at the bar beget great decisions. Great was John Marshall and great his Dartmouth College decision, but lift the veil but slightly and you see beneath, a Daniel Webster. No greater mistake could be made than to suppose that the responsibility for the jurisprudence of this state lies exclusively with the judges. The judges do, as it were, but put in the finishing touches. And in that connection I am glad to be able to congratulate the State of Louisiana upon the rapid rise that is taking place in the grade of the lawyers at her bar. In late years not a two weeks' session of this court can pass without some young lawyer, perhaps from some country parish, startling the grave judges of this court by the display of consummate ability; and as often as not the enquiry passes from judge to judge—"who is that young man?"

And while I am thus speaking of the younger bar, let me exhort them not to let the cruder common law supplant our so much more completely developed and perfected system of the Civil law. Let it be our pride that we have in Louisiana the Civil law. For the insidious inroads of the common law, the encyclopedias and the wider field of law reports from which to gather cases are of course responsible. And also the increasing unfamiliarity of our lawyers with the Latin, French and Spanish languages in which the text books on the Civil law are mostly written.

Let these younger members, too, emulate their seniors in the uniform courtesy which the bar of this state has ever displayed towards the courts. Let them never lose sight of the fact that in our form of government the courts are the cornerstones of the edifice of the social order and that unless the bar both practice and preach respect for the courts there is no reason why others should.

I may add here for myself that much, very much, of the pleasantness of my life on this bench has been due to the regard the members of the bar have ever shown me.

At the risk of incurring the imputation of blowing my own horn, I wish to refer briefly here to a part of my work on this court which does not appear in the reports. It is to what I take to be the improvement in the conduct of the business of the court

which I claim to have been the first to suggest and advocate. When I first came on the bench the two days set apart for consultation every two weeks were taken up nearly entirely in the reading of opinions; so that there was hardly any time for discussion; and, in fact, not much opportunity for it, since after having simply heard an opinion read, especially if the opinion be long and the reading mumbling and monotonous, one is not very well prepared and ready for discussion. I have known the two entire consultation days taken up with the opinions of Judge Nicholls and Judge Breaux;—those of the other judges having to be adjourned to the next consultation in two weeks. I advocated then the present system of sending copies of the opinion to the judges in advance of the consultation, so that they might be read at leisure and in connection with the briefs if necessary; and that is the system which now prevails. At present, there is no reading of opinions in consultation, and, per contra, a vast deal of discussion; and sometimes pretty hot, too. This new method dates from Judge Summerville's coming on the bench, who agreed with me that we should send copies of our opinions in advance to our colleagues; and shortly thereafter this new plan was followed by all.

Another improvement for which I claim credit is in abolishing the time honored custom of reading the opinions in open court. I have known an entire Monday and part of the next day consumed in the reading of opinions: a perfectly useless consumption of valuable time. I advocated the abandonment of the custom; and when my colleagues would not agree with me, I simply quit reading mine; reading the syllabus; and gradually one of my colleagues after another followed suit. After a time we even dispensed with the reading of the syllabi. How this came about, I do not exactly remember.

Another time-saving change which I claim the responsibility of having been the first to suggest and advocate, is the dispensing with the reading of the minutes in open court. Nobody listened to them while being read: why then consume the valuable time of the court uselessly in this reading. The only purpose would be to correct any mistakes that the clerk might have made. But what if this court be so fortunate as to possess a clerk's office force or staff that never makes a mistake—has never been known to make one. Perhaps I am here making my statement a little too strong, and ought to add—Well, hardly ever!

In all seriousness, it is my firm belief that not another court in this country is blessed with a clerk's office force more efficient, more absolutely reliable, than this court. Its work goes on with the precision and regularity of a clock—in fact, with more regularity then that of these clocks in this court room—especially that one over there.

In a few days, on the 14th of the month, will be the fiftieth anniversary of my admission to the bar. In that half century, how many legal problems have I not been called upon to solve. My debut at the bar I made as District Attorney for the large judicial district composed of the parishes of Pointe Coupee, Avoyelles and West Feliciana. I had moreover succeeded to the clientage of my elder brother. So that hard work was my portion from the very beginning. From early in my practice, the ambition of my life was to become a member of this court. At the expiration of the term of office of Judge Watkins, not realizing then as I do now the wisdom of continuing Supreme Court judges in office, I felt for reasons needless here to be rehearsed,—that I was entitled to the position; and my disappointment at not getting it was great indeed. It meant the death knell of my life ambition; for after more than twenty-five years of hard work at practicing law I was weary; and had made up my mind to retire from the practice so as to be able to devote all my attention to my private affairs. The death of Judge Watkins soon after made another opening for me.

Well, time has passed, the ambition of my life has been realized; and I sit here on this bench to-day for the last time. In these words "for the last time" there is a deep pathos, when they connote, as they do to me at this moment, the tearing away from old associations, the breaking of life habits, the shattering of the mold to whch my mind has shaped itself. Solemn and sad would be your own thoughts, my brother of the bar, if to-night when you close your law office you have upon you the consciousness that it is for the last time; if when you come to court to-morrow you have upon you the consciousness that it is for the last time. With me this sadness is tempered by the consoling thought that my burden of fifty years I am now laying down. That I have fought my fight, have done my best, and that now what remains to me as the shadows lengthen will be to sit peacefully under my fig tree, until the time comes to pass to that other world where have gone Farrar, Kruttschnitt, Saunders, Preot, Gurley and Parlange, and all those others in whose company I started out on my life's legal journey.

A CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH VIEW ON THE TRADE AND PROSPECTS OF NEW ORLEANS AT THE CLOSE OF THE FRENCH DOMINION.

*Extract from "Observations on West Florida" by Jacob Blackwell, about 1766.**

"The Trade of N. Orleans if in the Hands of the Spaniards will become very valuable, as they will take our Linnens &c. which they will Run into Vera Cruz in their own Vessells, which Vessells will come there with Goods from thence, & also with Cash to pay the Troops—Where-as the Trade of New Orleans during the time the French have it, is a loosing Trade to us for the following Reasons—

First—it Chiefly consisted in running Wine, Brandy, Rum, Sugar, Coffee & french Frams into Mobile & notwithstanding the Great diligence of the Custom house Officers, who made many Seizures, it did not prevent Great Quantity's being Run into the Province for which they had most part hard Dollars in payment.

Second—The Deer Skins which should be Brought to Mobile & shipp'd for Gt Britain were carried by our Indian Traders on Pack horses to a Town on Lake Pontchartrain call'd Tangipahou, which Town stands on our Land but is inhabited by frenchmen & Choctaws, who with the assistance of two British smugling Merchts. send over these Skins in large Cannoes & small Schooners belonging to N. Orleans to that place where they sell for as much as they do in London; in paymt of which Skins the English Indian Trader takes Liquors &c. & Runs them into our province. The Chactaw Indian receives in Return from the french, Rum, Powder, Ball & Blankets & Strouds—& what is worse, the French give them bad talks & poison their Minds against the English—further This Town call'd Tangipahou doth supply N. Orleans with Pitch, Tar & Lumber, contrary to Act of Parliamt. also with Charcoal & Lime some Cattle; all which I Endeavoured to prevent by sending an Armed Vessell in the Custom house service to lay off said Town; upon her Arrival there Two hundred Chactows &

*This document comes to us from the Public Archives of Canada through the kindness of Dr. Dowty, Archivist at Ottawa, and is taken from the Shelburne Papers, Vol. 48, pp. 19-27.

See note to *New Orleans and Bayou St. John* in 1776, printed in Vol. 6, Number 1, La. Hist. Qy., January, 1923.

WILLIAM BEER,
Advisory Editorial Board,
Louisiana Historical Quarterly.

all the French came down to the Water side & threatened to Burn the Vessel. The vessell then Hauled off from the Shore and whilst she lay there kept her great Guns Loaded & during her stay that trade was totally stop'd.†

These Estates at Tangipahou belonging to Great Britain should be Granted to British Subjects in case these frenchmen do not take the oaths of Allegiance & live under the Laws of Great Britn. To prevent the Continuance of their shameful Trade it is necessary to have a small Schooner with 6 Swivils & 6 Sailors with a Corporal & 6 Soldiers to Cruize on the Lake & also to have a small Stockaded fort Built at Tangipahou with an Officer and 50 Men therein which will give us actual possession of that fine Country which we only have now in imagination & even supposing the Spaniards are in possession of N. Orleans it will be Necessary to have such a post at Tangipahou but no occasion for a Custom house Schooner as she may be of Prejudice to the Spanish Trade which cannot be too much Encouraged.

I will now give my opinion as far as I am able, from observations I made during my stay at New Orleans, of our possessions on the Mississippi which if Properly attended to may become of immense Value to the Mother Country.

The Soil on the Banks of the Mississippi upon which the Town of New Orleans is Built is Equal to any I have seen in any Country & much superior to most parts of the World. I have seen within a Mile of New Orleans the Sugar Cane growing as well as in Jamaica & the Sugar Works were Constantly going whilst I was there."

---

†Two Months she was there for wch. I paid L70 out of the amt. of Seizures & tho' I sent her by approbation Desire of Govr. and Council the Commrs. of the Custom reject allowing it in my Accts.

WAR AS I SAW IT.

1861-1865.

By Frank L. Richardson.

PART II.

(Continued from January Issue.)

THE RETREAT TO CORINTH.

We then began our retreat to Corinth. There was no haste about it. It was the general impression that the enemy was glad enough to be let alone.

Many of our wounded were taken along with us in ambulances. Our prisoners were safely marched to the rear. There were, however, many brave men who, too badly wounded to crawl away, were left upon the battlefield to be cared for by the foe. Both of my messmates, Benton Allen and Web. McKerrall, were among the number. At Camp Morton prison, death relieved them of their sufferings.

How many widows and orphans had been made on that field! Louisiana had given up many of her noblest souls. There was sad news to tell to our loved ones on the Teche. We ought to have died with them. With heavy feet and heavy hearts we turned our backs upon that scene of deadly conflict.

We marched that night to Monteray, our former camp. Men on foot, on horseback, wagons, ambulances and artillery pieces, were swarming together in the muddy road—marching in line was out of the question. At Monteray I found my camp servant; he had busied himself gathering up plunder in the enemy's camp. This negro had only joined a great many of our soldiers in the same pursuit. Too many, unfortunately, had forgotten their duty and sought for plunder in the captured camps. Our retreat had prevented most of them from carrying away the valuables they had collected. The only property which I appropriated was an India rubber cloth, to protect me from the rain. Life was so uncertain during the battle that it didn't seem worth while to increase my store of worldly goods.

My camp boy handed me letters from home. I read in them how anxious they were about me. They were afraid there would

be a battle. They said, "Be careful—don't expose yourself. Remember we are watching with fear and trembling." And so they wrote. These were "Sounds from home" that came from a bright, sunshiny spot, where there was peace and plenty; where cool breezes rustled through the fields of green sugar cane; where could be heard the busy hum of industry.

The next morning we resumed our march towards Corinth. It had been raining for some time. The artillery and baggage wagons had cut up the roads badly; our retreating Army made them worse. You could walk over the low places on the wagons and ambulances, bogged and broken down in them. About nightfall, we arrived almost in sight of Corinth, but the creek that lay in our route was swollen so high by the rains that we couldn't cross it. We were very wet and hungry.

We overtook a member of our regiment, one of the Zouaves. He had some parched coffee in a sack. He crushed it by pounding it against the root of a tree, and made a fire from his flint and steel. The gloom of the dark and rainy night was enlivened by a cheerful glow. Our friend drew from around his waist a tin cup and boiled the coffee in it. Chilled through, as I was, this cup of coffee was the most refreshing drink I ever tasted. In the morning we crossed over and reached the old camp.

THE FIRST ROLL CALL.

There the roll was called for the first time after a battle. A long silence followed the name of each comrade. Then some one would tell where he had last seen him. Some there were whose fates were unknown, and remained so forever. The roll call after the battle is never forgotten by those that stand in that line. The soldier will ever remember with emotion that roll call when the name of his fallen comrade is called for the last time. Our total losses in this battle amounted to 11,000 men killed, wounded and missing. That of the Federals is stated by Swinton in his "Decisive Battles" to be 15,000. That of the Brigade about one-third killed, wounded and missing.

Reinforcements arrived at Corinth, and the reported effective troops numbered 52,000 men.

The Battle of Shiloh being over, people came from all parts of the country to see the boys in camp—bringing with them packages and letters from home. How we gathered around the kindly old friend that came all the way from where we passed

our boyhood's sunny years! With what a kindly smile he would deliver the message from the mother of this one, give a letter to another, and tell how the news of the battle was received. Every man that was wounded was allowed a furlough. How we wished a finger had been shot off, or for a slight flesh wound, so as to earn that furlough.

This battle created more excitement at the time, and has been discussed more than any other in the west because it was our first great battle, and most of our Louisiana troops were engaged in it. Many regiments were completely shattered. The gallant Fourth Louisiana, that was encamped next to us, had not more than 300 men for duty out of 900 before the battle. No richer offering has been laid on their country's altar. They were sent off to Vicksburg to recruit their numbers. There was no distribution of blue ribbons for bravery among the soldiers.

We remained in camp till about the 1st of May, when we marched out towards the Tennessee River, for the purpose of giving battle again, but the enemy did not appear.

When on this excursion, about 15 miles from Corinth, resting by the roadside, a horseman rode up and said New Orleans had fallen. This seemed incredible. For the first time we began to think our cause was hopeless. We trusted it was not so. The artillery boys from the city had the latest information. Men looked at each other in wonder, and hope began to sink within us.

AGAIN AT CORINTH.

In a day or so we returned to camp at Corinth. The water used by the army was very injurious to health. The creek was used for bathing and washing purposes. Holes ten or twelve feet deep were dug near the camps in order to obtain it, but whenever it rained these holes were filled with the washings of the camps. I fully believe that the loss in health was more serious than we would have suffered from another great battle.

A large number of deep wells were dug, but the limestone water was not more salubrious. In consequence of this, many of the soldiers sickened from diarrhea. The seeds of various diseases were here sown, unfitting many permanently for a soldier's life.

Then hospitals established in the interior towns were crowded. Many that went to the war filled with thoughts of winning

glory or dying bravely on the battlefield, found obscure graves near one of these miserable, dirty hospitals.

Earthworks were thrown up all around the encampment and the trees for the distance of half a mile were felled, with their branches pointed outward, and these sharpened. Though much time and labor was spent on them, they were never attacked. The Federals, under General Pope, advanced within cannon shot of the works. The firing of the pickets informed us that something lively was to take place, and the long roll sounded all along line.

We marched out on the Farmington Road, met the advanced command of the enemy, and drove them back upon their main forces; they became panic stricken, and their whole army retreated. The battle was over in about an hour. At the cross-roads village of Farmington, a number of prisoners were taken.

As soon as we struck the enemy, our Lieutenant Colonel, Aristide Gerard, was wounded, and had to be taken to the rear in an ambulance. My comrade, Charles Lamb, left the ranks and rushed ahead after the enemy, waving his hat, but a ball took him in the leg and felled him to the ground. Only two others in the regiment were wounded, none killed. Though this was a small affair, it permanently arrested Pope's military progress in that quarter.

General Bragg was at the time commanding our forces, in the absence of General Beauregard, who had gone to Bladon Springs for his health.

We remained in camp until the 30th of May, when it was deemed advisable for the army to fall back to Tupelo, a place about fifty miles further south in Mississippi, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. On this day, the enemy, who had been threatening our flanks and rear, advanced towards our works. The 13th regiment and the 19th Louisiana were on the front that morning. The pickets were driven in precipitately upon our reserves. Colonel Wesley Winans, of the 19th, was in command.

The enemy advancing with artillery shelled the roads leading back to Corinth, a mile and a half distant, creating a panic among the ammunition wagons.

I saw Colonel Winans, with his drawn sword, rushing along the lines and commanding a halt. Soon he returned the charge of the enemy and drove them back. They did not renew their attack.

Colonel Winans was the only son of the Rev. Dr. Winans of Clinton, La. The son bore the great heart of the father. He was the last of his race, and found a soldier's grave on the field of Chicamauga.

Captain Barnard, of the 11th Louisiana, fell in this skirmish. I spoke to him that morning. He said, "No Yankee ball could hit him." Soon after I saw him lying dead, with a minnie ball through his forehead.

Sergeant McMahon, of our regiment, was shot in the head and the blood ran all over him. He was crazed by the blow, and wanted to fight anybody or thing. Three others of the regiment were wounded.

We returned to camp and next morning moved out of Corinth toward Tupelo. We found the railroad trains loaded with the baggage of the camps, with arms and munitions of war. These were being set fire to and were soon after consumed. Some property was saved, but much was destroyed. It reminded me of the destruction at the evacuation of Columbus. The want of these things that were lost unfitted for duty many soldiers afterwards.

The march to Tupelo was a severe one. On the first day we marched thirty miles in a parching June sun; many without food, as the provision wagons had gone too far ahead. The road was strewn all the way with sick and broken down soldiers. The country houses were crowded with the hungry and tired. Everything in the shape of eatables was in demand. I had become so sick and weak from the bad water at Corinth, that I had to be carried in a wagon part of the time.

A regiment on a long march on a dusty road in summer does not move like soldiers on parade in the streets on Fourth of July. We strung out all along the road for a mile or two, and the order to close up was applied like a switch to a jaded horse. After this first day, the move was slower to Tupelo, and we reached there on the 7th of June, 1862.

There was an unusual incident on the first night of our arrival. This was the birth of a child. The wife of one of the soldiers, who was one of the Vivandieres, was the happy mother. As we had no tents then, a hasty shelter was constructed for her of the branches of trees.

We here established a camp, dug wells and built bake ovens and prepared for a long stay.

In the month of June, 1862, after the evacuation of Corinth, my regiment, the 13th Louisiana Infantry, was encamped near Tupelo, North Mississippi, about four miles from the depot of that place. Though the water was better than that of Corinth and the camp was cleaner, I still suffered from the effects of the badly cooked food and limestone water of the former camp. As the Ordnance Sergeant of the Regiment, I occupied a separate tent and had plenty of the coarse food issued to the soldiers, but I knew nothing of the art of taking care of health, and indulged my appetite whenever I could get an opportunity.

On one occasion I went out to a farm house, several miles from the camp, and on asking for some country food, was given a seat at a well filled table. While eating, an officer of the army came in and asked me for my pass. On my telling him I had none, he said he had been ordered to report every man's name whom he found out of camp without a pass and took down the number of my regiment. I replied I supposed I would be shot and went on eating my dinner—so much did the desire for country fresh food overcome the fear of General Bragg's severe discipline. On returning to camp however, I procured a pass antedated and heard nothing more of the matter.

A short time after I went to see my Uncle John Liddell, who was then a Colonel on General Hardee's staff. He asked me to dinner with him and the General. The dinner was like one of the old-time dinners, and I ate as if I had been famished. General Hardee remarked that he knew I didn't get such things in camp and piled up my plate a second time. I ate, regardless of consequences.

This dinner hastened the disease of chronic diarrhoea, which was then just beginning. The sassafras tea and salt pork and half cooked bread, completed the work of destruction. A little knowledge of the laws of hygene would have saved me many long days of suffering in an army hospital.

A SOLDIER EXECUTED FOR MUTINY.

After that dinner, we went off to the parade ground to witness the execution of a soldier for mutiny. I heard General Hardee ask if a preacher had been sent to him. At the scene of execution, I found what appeared to be the whole army drawn up in an immense square. The lines extended far away in the distance out of sight. I went near to the execution squad of soldiers

and saw the poor fellow who was to be shot. He sat upon his coffin with a black cloth thrown over him; just behind him was a grave dug in which he was to be buried. I observed closely to see the effect of the shot which was to be fired into him and noticed when the volley of musketry was discharged into his breast, that he sprang forward as if suddenly struck by a number of needles.

This man it seems belonged to some Arkansas regiment and was shot because, after serving out his term of enlistment, twelve months, he refused to serve any longer, threw down his musket and attempted to leave camp. As there were many thousands in the army who thought as he did, he was court-martialed and executed as an example for the rest of the soldiery. This completely silenced any attempt from any other quarter to leave the army after the twelve months enlistment had expired.

IN THE ARMY HOSPITAL AT GAINESVILLE, ALA.

About the middle of July, 1862, being still sick, I was sent by rail to Gainesville, Ala., to the army hospital there located in the Seminary Building on the banks of the Tombigbee River. The colonel of the Nineteenth Louisiana, Colonel Wesley Winans, lent me his horse upon which to ride to the depot. This was the last time he and I ever met.

On leaving the regiment, I turned over the Ordnance stores to Sergeant Hamberger, and lent my blankets to one of the company, John Freeman.

I remember this camp as a very hot one; have distinct recollection of lying down by the spring nearby and pouring cold water from my canteen over my fevered head.

A number of the company were sick there; several died in their hot tents. There was James Fleming, son of the Fleming who owned the St. Mary foundry, and French and poor Lackey, who used to make so much fun for the boys. They died there.

A few weeks after I left, the captain of the company, James Murphy, and one of the lieutenants, John Murphy, both of Franklin, La., resigned, left the boys who had made them their leaders, and went home. This was one of the privileges of an officer which a poor private did not enjoy. He could not resign and if he presumed to interpret his contract and hold that his term of service had expired, the punishment was death.

At Gainesville, Ala., I was placed upon a single bed in the

hall, and a nurse assigned me. I lay there weak and emaciated for more than two months and heard nothing of the regiment in the meantime, none of my old comrades being with me.

I was fed on rice and milk at first. Occasionally, the ladies of the village would come to visit us and give me something nourishing. There was Mrs. Buckner, wife of General S. B. Buckner; she often sat and fanned me and gave me light food which was nourishing.

I had made up my mind that I would not get well, and bought a new Bible and placed it under my pillow. The nurse, a good Irish woman, seemed to feel sorry for me, and brought me often some of the extras sent by the lady visitors, at which some of the other soldiers complained that she was partial and another nurse was assigned to me, much to my regret.

There were always numbers of sick and wounded at this hospital, over four hundred they said; and they could be heard screaming and groaning all night. Every morning the dead would be taken by my bed in the hall, out to the dead house. It often occurred to me that my turn would soon come. There were a number of little boys under seventeen, who were sick and dying. The parents of some of them lived in the neighborhood and came with their wagons to take them home but it was against the rules and they had to remain.

From my bed, I could hear one little boy calling out "Mamma! mamma!" all night. Towards morning the voice weakened until it ceased altogether, and his corpse was taken out to the dead house in the back part of the yard. Some of them were seized with intense thirst, the result of feeding for a long time on salt meat and drinking limestone water.

The well in the yard was the center of attraction. The water brought up in the oaken bucket from a great depth below was most refreshing. Those soldiers sick with fevers were watched to prevent their getting to that bucket, but often during the night, some fever-stricken wretch would jump out of the window and rush to the well to drink that cool water. Though death was the penalty, they could not be restrained.

When a bed would be made vacant by the death of the occupant, I was frequently moved into the lately vacated place to serve as a change. On becoming convalescent I was allowed to walk in the yard and to go to the dining room for my meals.

On going to the door of the dining room the first day, I found a large number of other convalescents standing in a long row where they had been for more than an hour waiting for the door to open. When it did, there was a rush and the places at the tables were all filled before I could get near them. The same thing happened at the second table. Finally I got in at the third table.

The breakfast for which we had waited so long consisted of corn bread and molasses with a small square cut of fat bacon. The dinner was the same with now and then a piece of boiled beef or salt meat. This was the diet for convalescents.

The hospital yard was guarded on all sides by sentries who walked their posts night and day, and no one passed out without a pass from the chief surgeon.

In the yards were placed the bedsteads from the sick rooms to be sunned and aired, and the cotton used in the mattresses and in bandaging wounds, was blown by the wind over the grass and fence. It bore much the appearance of a penitentiary and we of convicts.

Occasionally I obtained a pass to go to the village of Gainesville. I would then always take the opporunity to go to the hotel and get a good meal. Not being able to resist the temptation, I ate too much and became sick again.

One day when out on a pass I inquired at the Post Office for letters, having but faint hope of receiving any. To my surprise I was handed five letters from home. Some of them were over six months old. They contained news and money, of which I was in need. It seemed like an age since I had last seen the folks at home, though it was only a year. They had not received my letter and did not know where I was. Some one in the regiment had remailed them to me at the Gainesville hospital, or as it was called the Albert Sidney Johnson Hospital. With the money I bought a light summer suit and underclothes and took off my heavy gray soldier's uniform, then much soiled and worn.

THE TRIP BACK TO THE OLD REGIMENT.

A short time after, while sitting on a bench in the street and discussing my chances of getting back to the regiment, an officer who was the Provost Marshall, called me aside and asked my name and where from. Feeling alarmed, I said I had my pass from the hospital. He said, he only wished to assist me in getting

away to my command if I wished it, and he would urge the chief surgeon to let me go. This he did next day, much to my delight, and to enable me to stand the trip on the cars gave me a bottle of blackberry brandy. My way laid by Mobile, and from there, was to take train for Chattanooga, Tenn., where the Regiment was said to be.

On arriving at Mobile, I fell sick again with the chronic diarrhoea. Fortunately an old neighbor and friend, Mr. S. O. Nelson of Bayou Teche, saw me, and secured comfortable quarters in a private house. Here careful nursing and dieting brought me out again in about three weeks.

I started for my regiment again by steamboat up the Alabama River, became sick again and was left in the Army Hospital at Selma. This was a place well suited for the purpose, not too much crowded and more attention was paid to the soldiers' diet. Here I weighed and found that my weight was one hundred and five pounds (have since increased to 155 pounds), but on fattening up so as to be almost on the well list, I weighed 115 pounds. My age was nineteen.

If some country farmer had, at this time, taken me out to his farm and allowed me to live as at home, I think I would have got entirely well. This would have changed my entire military career.

From Selma I went to Chattanooga, where I found that the army, under General Bragg, was then on the march through Kentucky. A large camp was here formed of convalescents. Some of my old company were here. One of them, Charles Lamb, he that was the comic actor of the company. He had a discharge on account of his wound received at Farmington and was going back home in St. Mary Parish. I gave him my light summer citizen's clothes and little valise and letters to take home, which he did. Here was Bill Gordy, another of the company. He had a very large stomach and said it was dropsy and that it would get him a furlough, which it did to his delight.

The convalescents were organized into companies to go through the Bush Whacking country to rejoin the army. Over one of the companies I was directed to act as first lieutenant, and we boarded a train of cars for Knoxville, Tenn.

Feeling that it was my business to provide for the men, I gave them all the seats inside, and rode all night outside on the platform and was chilled through by the night air and dew.

This little thing gave me a setback, and when we arrived at Knoxville, I could not stand and was taken to the hospital of the army situated in the old building of the East Tennessee University. Here I was laid up for several weeks. This was on the 8th of October, 1862. This was the most pleasant place I had been to except Mobile.

Here I received a letter from home written about the 4th of August, 1862. They had not then heard that I had been sent away sick; such was the state of our mails at the time.

In the latter part of October, '62, the army under General Bragg returned from their Tennessee campaign, and I rejoined my old regiment near this place. There were not many fatalities but the men were torn and ragged. Very few had blankets for the winter just coming on,—all such articles having been thrown aside on the march. They had had few opportunities of bathing or changing their clothes, and in consequence, many were annoyed by the body lice or gray backs in their clothing.

ON THIRTY DAYS FURLOUGH.

It now occurred to me that if I could get a furlough of thirty days to go home, I would get well. The application was prepared and signed by all the proper officers, that is the company Commander, Regimental, Brigade, Division and Corps, together with the surgeon of the regiment. Unfortunately, when it reached General Buckner, then in command of the corps, he endorsed upon the application, "Send him off to a hospital." This was a great disappointment to all of the company as well as myself, for they had prepared letters for me to take and deliver at home.

I had one resource left. That night, I wrote to my uncle, General St. John R. Liddell, and urged him in strong language to get this furlough signed. My negro boy, Archie, who took the message next morning, returned and said Mars John read the note and didn't say nothing but just ordered his horse saddled and rode off to headquarters. Soon after the furlough was sent back signed; General Buckner signed it only as a personal favor to him.

Before leaving this camp, I bivouacked with the regiment. We had no tents and it became cold and the snow commenced to fall. We built large log fires and sat around them during the night. I had two blankets; my mate, Tobias Gibson, brother of the then colonel, had one, so we stretched one overhead for a tent,

laid on one and used the other for a cover. When they all however became wet, we got up and dried them before the log fire.

At this time Major Steve O'Leary was commanding the regiment and Lieutenant Mofsy, the company, Colonel R. L. Gibson, the brigade.

My trip home was a long and tedious one, and the usual passage routes were broken up beyond Vicksburg. At Vicksburg I waited some days for a boat to go to Simmesport on the Atchafalaya.

I was sitting by the fire in the hotel, when some one in uniform took a seat near me and asked what army I was from. I answered, Bragg's. "What Regiment?" "The 13th Louisiana." My questioner then wanted to know if I knew a soldier named Frank L. Richardson. I answered with some surprise that that was my name. My questioner turned out to be a near relative, John D. Gibson, with whom I had played when a small boy nine years old. Long sickness had changed my appearance very much, and I was then in my nineteenth year and neither of us knew each other.

On my way from Vicksburg, I had numerous adventures, was lost in the Grand Lake Swamp a short time, all of which would consume too much time to detail.

Finally, I reached in a skiff the rear of my father's plantation in the swamp, on the shore of Grand Lake. From there I walked up through the woods to the cane field where I found the old hands cutting cane, for it was sugar making time, as if no war was going on. The old servants seemed glad to see me again, and one of them drove me up to the house in a cane cart.

My arrival was unexpected. They saw me coming to the house through the yard and rushed out to see me. Here were all the family, father and mother, sisters, brother and cousins—I had not seen for over fourteen months.

Everything at home seemed doubly agreeable after the life of hardship and deprivation.

My month's leave of absence passed swiftly by. I began to improve in health, but when the thirty days were out, was not able to travel, and so as not to appear to be absent without leave, I procured a certificate to that effect from a physician, and the endorsement of the Provost Marshall at the neighboring town, New Iberia.

About the first of January, 1863, I started on my return, by way of Bute-a-larose on the Atchafalaya River, taking with me a negro named Lindsay, for a servant.

There was a small body of troops under General Mouton encamped near the mouth of Bayou Teche, with whom I might have stayed, as in fact all of the other furloughed soldiers from our company did so, with the exception of Robert Walker, but I felt it would have looked like desertion to have done so.

On my route back to the army in Tennessee, I went up by boat to General Liddell's place near Trinity, and there took charge of a trunk and letters for him from his family.

On reaching Tullahoma, where our army was encamped, and on reporting to my officer for duty, I found that the regiment had been through that bloody charge of Stone River at the Battle of Murfreesboro and almost destroyed.

In many of the companies, there were only two men left. In Company G (the St. Mary Volunteers) there were only nine members. My old friends and companions were either killed, in hospitals, or in prison. There was another officer assigned to the command, Captain John McGrath. Seventeen of the officers of the regiment had been killed or wounded.

Lieutenant Thorn Murphy of Company G had been killed. He was a gentleman of cultivation educated in Europe, and had crossed the ocean to join the army. He was the son of John B. Murphy, one of the wealthiest of the old time sugar planters of the Teche. Jim Kingsley, a strong and brave Irishman of the Company, had carried his body from the field under a heavy fire from the enemy. For this he was awarded the blue ribbon, but he himself was captured and never heard of again.

TRANSFERRED TO THE WASHINGTON ARTILLERY.

Major Debroca was in command of the regiment and General R. L. Gibson of the Brigade. I called at his tent to see him. At seeing me returned, he said, "What did you come back for? We can't keep you in this Infantry regiment. There is no company for you and all of your friends are gone." He then suggested that I get a transfer to the Washington Artillery Fifth Company, Captain Cuthbert Slocomb, which was encamped just across the road from the 13th regiment. This I soon fixed up and moved over to that company, where I found friends. Among them was Richard Vinson.

I got into a good mess of four; they were Sam Russell and Jim Beggs (both since killed in battle) and McCown and Haney.

I spent about three months of the winter of 1863 here under a tent made out of a wagon tarpaulin.

I regretted to leave the old regiment that I had been so long associated with, but it was a ghost of its former self. Of the 109 men with which we started, all were gone, except these nine. Subsequently, however, many of the prisoners and convalescents returned and increased these numbers.

RECORD OF THE ST. MARY VOLUNTEERS.

The roll of this company and record of the members I carefully prepared after the war from a worn and ragged remnant of paper called the roll, kept by Captain John McGrath, and from returned prisoners and members, so that I have preserved a record of each man in the St. Mary Volunteers.

There were at the beginning of the war 109 members, of whom nine deserted, and forty-one were killed or wounded or died during the war; the rest, 53, were transferred, or became prisoners, or disabled, or were furloughed and joined other commands, with the exception of only two men,—Alfred Bodoin and Earnest Trastore, who surrendered with the regiment at the close. There were also two teamsters at the surrender at Meridian, Miss., in May, 1865,—Marks Trastour and Boudon. There were no officers left.

The regiment numbered 22 men all told at the surrender, and Hugh Campbell was Colonel.

The killed and dead when all was over, were A. Steinwetz, killed at Murfreesboro; Benton Allen, killed at Shiloh, '62; J. Arrington, killed at Perryville; J. Buwage, killed at Mufreesboro; A. G. Bugbee, died at Tullahoma; Ed. Burdsell, died at Lauderdale hospital, '62; Christ C. Cook, at Shiloh; F. D. Cook, at Murfreesboro, '62; Webster Cook, died at Holly Springs, '62; J. L. Coppenix, died Holly Springs, '62; James Carlin, killed near Brashear City, '63; W. H. Curtis, died at Tullahoma, '63; J. B. Dubose, died in Rock Island Prison; F. Doty, died at Chattanooga hospital; C. Doty, Shiloh; C. Daly, died at Lauderdale hospital; James Frazier, killed at Murfreesboro; Josiah French, at Murfreesboro; P. Fleming, at Shiloh; James Fleming, died at Tupelo, '62; J. B. Grillet, at Bardstown, Ky., '62; P. E. Gigleux, Chattnooga, '62; J. A. Johnson, killed at Shiloh; R. Lowrey, at Murfreesboro;

M. Latour, died in hospital, '62; J. S. Lackey, died at Tupelo; Web McKerall, died of wounds at Camp Douglas; J. Moore, died at Tupelo; Barney Nursen, died at Camp Moore, '61; Wm. Penn, killed at Chickamauga, elected to roll of honor; F. Pelerin, died at Lauderdale Springs; Frank Page, died at hospital; Wm. Tovey, killed at Shiloh; Joe Vicks, died at hospital, Dalton, Ga., March 27, '63; J. O. Wagoner, killed at Chickamauga; C. N. White, died in Federal Prison; Wm. Wolfolk, killed at Shiloh.

Besides these, there were twenty-five who were taken to northern prisons and never heard of—most of them supposed to have died. Of the 109, there were 25 known to be living at the close of the war. They were in all the battles.

How well St. Mary's Parish was represented, this sad record tells the story. Their report to their fellow citizens has never been made; the names of the fallen never recorded before; no one has asked; no one has seemed to care; such is the soldier's reward!

As a member of the Washington Artillery, I did some duty in camp and some drilling, but my health failed me again, though the surgeon, Dr. J. C. Lagare, did all he could. He finally recommended that I be discharged from the army. This recommendation was signed by all the upper surgeons, until it reached the Surgeon in Chief of the army of General Bragg's staff. He recommended and ordered that I be sent to the hospital at Chattanooga.

While being conveyed to the depot in an ambulance, I saw General Bragg coming along the road. He knew me personally, as we came from the same section of the country and I had called upon him on my return from my furlough to give him information about his plantation affairs. I told him that I did not wish to go to a hospital and that if he would let me go to a country farm house, I would soon recover, but he said, "Our Surgeon must be obeyed", and we drove along.

At Chattanooga, I met Dr. Alfred Gourier of Iberville Parish, one of the surgeons there. He took charge of me. I had been to school with his brother at Baton Rouge. He gave me good quarters and good food.

DISCHARGED BECAUSE OF ILL-HEALTH.

I was ordered to appear before the examining board of surgeons. They pronounced me unfit for further service in the army

and ordered a discharge to be given me. This turn in affairs was an agreeable surprise for I had made up my mind to spend the rest of my days in the army. The discharge papers were given me, and I have kept them to this day. I was given free transportation on the railroad and fifty dollars in Confederate money, as back pay.

This was on the 8th of April, 1863. I crossed the Mississippi River at Natchez in company with Lieutenant Armand Dubroca of the old regiment, now dead, went by way of Trinity and Alexandria, La.

Stopped a few days at General Liddell's house near that place, on the way, at Alexandria. I found that General Weitzell, commanding the Federal Army, had marched through the Opelouses and Attakapas country and had gone across to attack Port Hudson. Our small army, under General Dick Taylor, had fallen back in retreat to Alexandria, after having given battle to the enemy at Bisland and Franklin.

Being anxious to get home and see my people and recuperate, I bought a horse and started down to a point about twenty miles west of Opelousas, called Bayou Mallet, where I learned my father had refugeed with his negroes.

On arriving here, I found that my father was at his place on the Teche, that all of his negroes had deserted him, taking with them all of the movables which had been brought away for safety. I sent my negro boy, Lindsey, for him, and he came up to meet me. After staying a short time and giving me the family news, he returned to Bayside place, to take care of the family and property, it being then within the Federal lines.

I learnt from the people in the Mallet neighborhood, that the Jayhawkers were plundering and committing outrages, and with three or four citizens, attempted to organize a force to attack them, but finding this move impracticable, I returned to Alexandria through the piney woods where these Jayhawkers were said to be the most violent, but did not meet them. The three citizens, however, who had made this effort, were attacked, one of them killed, and the other two badly wounded. I then returned to General Liddell's place and waited until I could return home.

On about the 1st of July I arrived at home, accompanied by Willie Liddell, my cousin, who proposed to join the army with me. We remained about ten days, when, thinking I had suffi-

ciently recovered, Willie Liddell and myself started to join the army again.

We found a part of General Taylor's army in the Lafourche country between Morgan (then Brasher City) and New Orleans. On my way, was accompanied by Lieutenant Louis A. Wiltze, who afterwards became governor of Louisiana. He also was seeking to join some command. There was also Captain James Murphy, formerly of the St. Mary Volunteers.

He proposed that we report for duty as independent scouts. Accordingly, when we reached the headquarters of the Commanding Officer, General Tom Green, he requested us to wait until he saw the General. He found him lying down under a tree with coat off, and he tendered his services and ours as independent scouts. The General, who had evidently been much worried by that kind of organization, said, "Go back to your command—hell is full of such scouts."

WITH THE SECOND LOUISIANA CAVALRY.

I then joined a company of cavalry belonging to the 2nd Louisiana Cavalry, and which had been raised in Iberville from young men who had grown up since the war began, and old soldiers from Virginia and Tennessee, and was commanded by Captain Allen Jumel.

Willie Liddel did not join, but concluded to find more active service with Colonel John Scott of the First Louisiana Cavalry in the army of Tennessee.

Finding the Lafourche country untenable, the troops left this part of the country and the 2nd Cavalry with whom I was now bound until the close of the war, moved up the country to Moundsville, about two miles above Opelousas.

From here I was ordered to join a detail of about twenty-five men on outpost duty with Lieutenant John Slack, on the Grosse Tete, a section of country between the Atchalalaya and the Mississippi River.

On my way, became sick with fever and was well taken care of by Mrs. Wolfolk's family near Rosedale. I was then stationed on picket duty in a swamp opposite a ferry landing called Indian Village. Joseph A. Breaux, now a prominent lawyer in New Iberia, was the Sergeant in command.

While out on picket alone on the banks of Bayou Grosse Tete, opposite Indian Village, I called across the little stream to someone

on the opposite bank to bring me some bread to eat, offering to pay well for it, to which the man agreed.

Suddenly a squad of Federal Cavalry appeared, and I concealed myself until they seemed to have passed and afterwards went to the edge of the stream again and asked for the bread, stating that all of the Yankee Cavalry had passed. While speaking, I heard a voice saying, "Halt, surrender!" and looking towards it, saw a Federal soldier aiming at me with his gun. I immediately stooped down when he fired and the shot passed overhead. Running a few paces, I fell to the ground again, when the second shot passed overhead. By that time I was behind an elevation in the rear and out of danger.

A few days after this we were relieved from duty and returned to Lieutenant Slack's camp on Bayou Maringouin, which is one of the numerous branches of the Atchafalaya.

This Lieutenant Slack, though not holding a prominent position, occupies a prominent place in my mind, among the greatest characters of the war. He was better fitted to be the commanding general than any of those in the Trans-Mississippi Army whom I met. He seemed to be without ambition, except to do his duty well in the place assigned him. He was plain and frugal in his habits, considered it his duty always to share the hardships of camp with his men, and though his command would go into camp in sight of his own home, he would not enter his house, where were all the comforts that wealth could give. Every morning he rolled up the blanket on which he had slept and strapped it on his saddle and kept everything prepared so as to be ready to move at a moment's notice. His excursions and plans for attacking or eluding the enemy, showed military genius, and his quiet modesty and firmness, showed depth and thought. Unfortunately, only his soldiers who were with him daily, knew his value, for he was kept all the time at this remote point for the purpose of obtaining information and watching the movements of the enemy. He remained here until the summer of 1864, when he was surrounded by the Federal Cavalry, and, on refusing to surrender, was shot down and killed. The same day, his home that he had been so long fighting for, and his sugar house, were burnt down by the enemy. He died, as he had lived, in the path of duty, and in sight of his burning home.

On about the 15th of October, 1863, while in camp rubbing up my fine Sharps rifle, (which had been given to me by Willie

Liddell, who had captured it at Murfreesboro) I was ordered to take charge of two prisoners and take them up to General Green's headquarters, then near Fardouche River.

While on my way, I became very sick with fever, so much so as to scarcely be able to sit on my horse. I gave my companions charge of the prisoners, and stopped at the first house reached. This proved to be the house of Mr. Jos. Moore, whose wife was a daughter of Rezin Bowie, the inventor of the Bowie knife.

They took me in and were applying remedies to break the fever, which was very high, when suddenly firing was heard on the front road, and a number of men rushed into my room and commenced to search it as if looking for some one.

Thinking they were some of our troops looking for an escaped prisoner, I said, "He is not in here." One of the party grinning at me, said, "We belong to the other side, and you are our prisoner." I then saw they were Federal Cavalry; they did not have their coats on and looked just like our own men. They examined my arms and took them, asking me if all of our men were armed in the same way. I answered mine were better than the rest.

PAROLED.

They then went out of the room and their Commanding Officer, Major Bacon C. Montgomery, of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, came in, and, seeing I could not be removed, prepared a parole for me to sign and swore me not to bear arms against the U. S. Government until duly exchanged. This officer then sat down beside me and asked how many men we had, where were they located and the names. Fortunately, I could truthfully answer all the questions by saying I did not know, except as to the small detachment I was with under Lieutenant Slack. Like most of the private soldiers, I knew nothing of the rest of the army and could not know, as they were encamped in different parts of the country.

There were at the time under my pillow, dispatches to General Green, which might have given some information but the officer did not think to look for them. I told Major Montgomery that I was not a conscript, but an old member of the 13th Louisiana Regiment and had perhaps met his regiment in Tennessee; that an old soldier should know how to treat another. He then very generously allowed me to keep my horse and saddle.

He then entered into a discussion of the causes of the war with me, and on my saying that we were defending our rights to hold slave property inherited from our fathers and guaranteed by the Constitution, he said that he was a slave-holder himself and he did not believe these rights were jeopardized; that he was fighting to defend the old flag and the Union.

In the midst of this conversation, my kind hostess entered and, fearing that her house would be plundered because of my presence, stated that she could not help my being there, when my captor generously said, "Madame, I thought all the more of you for caring for this sick soldier. Had he come to my house in Missouri, rebel as he is, I should have done just as you have."

Soon after my captors left, but some of the stragglers returned and plundered the house of everything of value. One of them placed a pistol at the head of old Mr. Moore and threatened to kill him if he did not produce his money. He sat perfectly dumfounded, while his wife produced all the silverware and gold which they had.

Lying in my sick bed, I could hear all these things, but could not see them. Before the war closed, we learnt there were few homes that escaped such scenes and even worse. After the robbers left, Mr. Moore borrowed my horse to ride up the road to relieve a wounded soldier said to be there. He returned soon after without the horse. These same robbers, in the absence of their officers, took it away.

The next morning, a carriage appeared at the door, sent by my kind friends, the Wolfolks, some ten miles distant, to take me to their house. They had learnt through my negro servant, who had run off at full speed on the arrival of the Federal soldiers, that I was sick and a prisoner, and had at once sent for me.

This little incident no doubt saved my life, for a short time after my departure in the carriage the Federal Cavalry returned and asked for the sick soldier left there, saying that one of their men had been shot after surrendering to some Texas soldiers and they intended to retaliate on me.

I reported to the Colonel of my Regiment, then encamped near Vermillionville, and exhibited my parole, not to serve in the army until exchanged. This was about the 1st of November, 1863, and the enemy was about making another advance into

the country with the view of holding possession of New Iberia and all that part of the country along the Teche, so that I could not remain at home, and set out for Texas on horseback to remain until exchanged.

The prospects of the Confederate cause were then very gloomy. Vicksburg had fallen on the 4th of July previous and Port Hudson on the 9th. Bragg had been defeated in the West at Missionary Ridge and Lee at Gettysburg in the North, but still we had no idea of the war ending for years to come, and our faith in the ultimate result was firm, and we had no other thought but of loyalty to our country.

At Houston, Texas, there were some mules and horses and negroes, and about five thousand dollars in Confederate money, which my father sent out there for safe keeping. This was a favorable opportunity to look after them. I made the journey on horseback, traveling about thirty-five miles a day, on my favorite mare called Louise, stopping at farmhouses on the way. At times the houses would be twenty miles apart. As a rule, the people were hospitable.

At Houston I was paid the $5000 in Confederate money and with it bought five hogsheads of sugar as an investment. Soon after doing so, I read an article in a Texas newspaper condemning speculation, while our brave boys were risking their lives for their country. It struck me that I, one of these soldiers, was engaged in that business, and that it was not right to buy anything else but confederate bonds; that if I could risk my life for the Confederacy, I should be willing to risk my money. Just at this time also the news came of a great victory by General Lee at Gettysburg.

I then sold the sugar and invested the money in Confederate bonds, or rather certificates of bonds, there being very few real bonds sent to that side of the river from Richmond. Had I bought cotton with this money, I might have made a fortune. I hold the certificates for Confederate bonds yet.

From Houston, I rode to Colonel Cuney's plantation where the negroes were hired, and having lamed my mare—by riding fifty miles in tall grass across a prairie—I left her there and took in her place, a handsome black horse on which I rode back to my Command in Louisiana, seeing it stated in the daily papers that all prisoners from June '63 to December '63, were exchanged and could return to their commands.

I travelled back and found the Regiment encamped at Mouton's place near Vermillionville. The enemy were still in possession of the Teche country in large force, and the 2nd Louisiana Cavalry was engaged on picket duty.

Here we went into winter quarters. We made small huts out of the branches of the trees and covered them with bark and moss. From time to time we took turns in guarding the roads between New Iberia and Vermillionville in the prairie.

This was an unusually cold winter and the wind was very cold and penetrating while on guard duty during the night. Occasionally we were sent on scouting parties to see where the enemy were and to prevent their depredating.

In the early spring, about the first of March, '64, the enemy evacuated the Teche country down as far as Berwick's Bay, and we followed as they retired. I then had an opportunity for visiting home for a few days. The regiment went into camp at Fusilier's plantation, about ten miles above Franklin in the woods near the bayou. The camp was called Camp Hunter, that being the name given to it by the 4th Louisiana, Regiment of Infantry, when they camped there at the beginning of the war.

There was great rejoicing among the citizens, particularly the young ladies, at seeing the soldiers return.

A grand ball was given at the large residence of Martial Sorrell's by the citizens to the 2nd Cavalry, and the young ladies from far and near were there. Captain David Ker was the chief manager of the affair. It was our last ball. I was stationed with two men as a picket or guard at my own home, Bayside, and had very little to do, except to ride down the road every day.

THE MANSFIELD CAMPAIGN.

About the 15th of March, 1864, General Banks commenced marching with his army from New Orleans, of 30,000 men, up the Teche.

News of the advance had reached us that morning and I was with my squad near Jeanerette Post Office, on the west or lake side, when the advance guard of the enemy's cavalry came in sight, and our rear guard passed up on the opposite side.

I waited until the enemy came near the bayou side and fired across—with what result could not be seen. He returned

it, and for fear of being cut off from the rear, I rode back past the Weeks plantation, our nearest lower neighbor.

The ladies were out at the roadside waving goodbye as I passed. On reaching my own front gate, I waved goodbye to the family, while the enemy's cavalry were galloping after us on the opposite side of the bayou. At the next place above, the ladies of the family came out to the road to speak to me, when the minnie balls from the opposite side fell near them. I hollooed to them to go indoors. They seemed to think the shots were not intended for them.

About two miles further up, our neighbors, the Thompsons and Dungans, were on their gallery waving at us, when one of the enemy's cavalry appeared near the banks of the bayou and shot at me, the ball passing like a buzzing bee near me. I returned this shot, and hurried up a short distance and fired again several times. I was told by one of the ladies after the campaign was over, that I wounded one of the enemy at that place.

On reaching the town of New Iberia, I crossed over the bayou and found all of our troops had gone up towards St. Martinsville, except about a dozen scouts under the command of Scout Ned Smith.

A HUMOROUS INCIDENT.

In the center of the street, Lieutenant Colonel I. D. Blair sat on his horse and declared he would fight the whole army. He was under the influence of Louisiana rum, then the only stimulant obtainable. Captain Jumel of our company was with him, and also much excited. As I was the latest arrival from the rear, they wanted to know the size of the Federal army coming up. I told them over 5000. Colonel Blair thought still he could whip them all by himself, and would never leave. Someone came up just then and proposed to run a horse race and made a bet that his horse could beat the colonel's. He accepted this offer and started out of town at a full run. In this way he was saved from capture.

I went down below the town and saw the Federal advance guard drawn up in line of battle at least one hundred yards in width and quietly waiting for us to get out of the way. They were near enough but did not fire at us for fear of hitting the women and children.

Here was another of our soldiers who had drunk too many healths to the ladies that morning, and wanted to whip the whole army by himself, riding in front of the Federals near enough to be shot, and calling them names and daring them on. With much difficulty, we got him to fall back, telling him that he was ordered to take charge of an ambush in the rear. This soldier lived to be one of the best lawyers and judges in the state and to set an example of sobriety and general rectitude. This was Judge Ed. B. Talbot of the District Court of Iberville, La.

We fell back towards St. Martins and the enemy moved on until nightfall and went into camp for the night, and we did the same thing.

We endeavored to form ambuscades a few times, but with our small numbers and with the system on the part of the Federals of outriders and flankers and advance guards on the march with heavy support near at hand, it was impossible to accomplish anything in this way. We were not expected to bring on an engagement but to hover over their advance.

AT McNUTTS HILL.

Nothing of interest occurred on this retreat, until McNutts Hill on Bayou Cotile, about twenty miles northwest from Alexandria, was reached. Colonel W. G. Vincent, who was then in command of the regiment, with a battery of artillery, was ordered by General Taylor to hold this place at all hazards.

This was about the 25th day of March, 1864.

On arriving at this place, I was ordered out with a detail under Scout Ned Smith, to surprise a small party of the enemy. While on the way my saddle girth broke and while fixing it the detail got out of sight and turned off the road so that I could not find them. This was a fortunate thing, for this whole party was captured that night and many died in northern prisons. On returning I found two of our command on outpost duty and joined them.

We rode down until we met the enemy's videttes or outpost cavalrymen. I rode out alone and beckoned to one of the opposite party to meet me so as to get a newspaper. One of them came forward a short distance, but ran back. I then rejoined my two comrades and commenced writing a note to stick up on the fence post for the man on the other side.

On each side of us were broad cotton fields. The negroes in them, in a state of amazement at what was going on, were not certain which side were their friends. One negro woman came running across the field to the fence and said to us, "Howdy do, Mr. Yankee. We is all glad you is come." While still there on our horses, engaged in this manner, three minnie balls whizzed by our ears, fired by three of the cavalrymen who had dismounted and crawled up behind the rail fence and fired at us. Had they been good sharp shooters, this tale would not have been told, at least by me.

Soon after, we saw the Federal cavalry, better mounted and better armed than we were, charging down upon us at full speed. We fell back to our reserve, which was too small to make a stand, and we continued retreating, and firing as we rode, until we came near McNutts Hill, when the battery on top of it fired solid shot at the advancing squadron and killed one of their number. They then fell back, out of reach of the cannon.

Some ten or twelve of us under Lieutenant Hebert, were ordered to remain in front of these Federal videttes until relieved. This was about two o'clock in the day and it had commenced raining and the wind was blowing disagreeably hard. I was well mounted on a roan colored horse, which was very restive from wind and firing.

A PLEASANT LITTLE GAME OF WAR.

One of the enemy rode forward and challenged one of our party. To this, Perigue Alemand, a tall fine looking Creole from Lafourche, answered. He and the Federal rode up and met half way, with a fence between them. They both dismounted and advanced nearer, when Alemand, who was very active, suddenly mounted his horse, leaned over the fence and shot his opponent, wounding him, but he mounted his horse and rode back, full speed, to his friends, who started to rescue him.

After this, another Federal soldier rode to the front and it became my turn to meet him half way. On getting within rifle distance, we commenced firing and fired six shots at each other, but the balls passed overhead; our horses jumped about too much to allow good aim to be taken. At the sixth shot, my Sharps rifle became stopped up by a minnie ball getting wedged in it at the breach. Thinking that if I turned to run back to my friends, my opponent would overtake me and use his sabre upon me, I put

spurs to my horse and charged upon him at full speed with my pistol firing as I went. This move had the effect as anticipated, of making him fall back, and I then returned leisurely to my side. Had this soldier stood his ground he could have destroyed me for he had better revolvers and a sabre which I did not have. This performance was kept up for some time, occasionally being varied by two of us going over to meet two from the opposite side.

One of our party from Alemand's company was barefooted and wanted the dead man's shoes. The body was lying halfway between us. This man went out and pulled these shoes off in the presence of the enemy, who holloed "Shame" to him. This same man was captured that night and taken to prison with the dead man's shoes upon him.

CAPTURE OF McNUTTS HILL AND RETREAT OF CONFEDERATE REGIMENT.

About dark we were relieved from this post and were stationed with the rest of the company, just under the McNutt Hill on the banks of the Cotile, near the causeway, for the night. Our camp, with the baggage and rear of the command, was on top of the hill. About midnight the enemy surprised and captured this camp with about one-third of the regiment, numbering some two or three hundred.

It seems that while they were engaging our attention with those single combats in front, a part of their cavalry crossed the Cotile below us, surprised the pickets and were in camp before their presence was known. Colonel Vincent escaped by a side path in the darkness and a few men with him.

The officer that had relieved our picket during the evening, Lieutenant Web Kelly, not knowing that the enemy were occupying our camp, rode into it, and seeing a sentry across his path called out, "Who is there?" He answered, "A friend." "Friend to whom?" Answer, "Abe Lincoln, damn you," and at the same time fired at Kelly but missed him. Kelly then rode to where we were under the hill and said, "Boys we had better get away from here—they have captured our camp." We then rode in single file in a path or cow trail along the banks of the Bayou Cotile, and from there into the piney woods until we got entirely out of the way.

The night was a wretched one, very dark, and the numerous creeks were all swollen from the recent rains and had to be forded.

My negro camp boy, Henry Clay, who had with him my best horse, saddle bags with clothing and provisions, had been captured with the camp and I saw him no more until I returned home at the end of the campaign.

The next morning Colonel Vincent and several of the command who had escaped, joined us. Further on we met the infantry, a part of Mouton's Brigade, slowly retreating through the piney woods. Their rear guard was in skinrmish line for they did not know whether we were friends or foes.

They looked like black men at first, for they had been standing around pine wood fires and were blackened with the smoke. They said they had been retreating for many days and were worn out. We were completely so, and could not have quickened our pace to escape capture.

We then proceeded to Natchitoches, by way of Cloutierville, still acting as rear guard. Frequently, the enemy would make sudden dashes at us with their advance cavalry and fire at random into us. Just as we reached Natchitoches, they charged towards us at full speed until the town was reached. Here they stopped long enough to allow the citizens to run out of their houses and hand us something to eat but not long enough to eat it.

One man handed me a piece of hog jowl, greasy and dripping from the pot. This I hung to my saddle bow, and galloped in the heavy dust with the command a few miles into the pine woods on the road towards Mansfield. When we halted, I hung it upon a tree and all helped themselves from it.

We passed Pleasant Hill, stopping there to camp a day or two and marched towards Mansfield, about twenty miles distant, without having any idea where the rest of the army was, or where the battle would take place. It looked as if we were going to continue retreating into Texas.

About ten miles from Pleasant Hill, I was taken with a high fever and stopped in a little log cabin on the roadside to lie down. My horse was tied to the mud chimney in the rear, and I lay down on the rough bed in the cabin made of small logs with wide cracks between them.

While here, our men passed by and shots were heard in all directions. Thinking I would be captured, I called a passing soldier, told him to take my horse and arms and report me to my regiment, but the noise of the approaching cavalry became so loud, that thinking he wouldn't have time, he left me without doing so.

The thought of a Federal prison then coming to my mind, I made a supreme effort to rise and with the assistance of the old woman in the cabin, got on my horse and rode beyond the enemy a short distance, and stopped and lay down on the grass with the bridle rein in my hand, until they approached again, when I rode off again.

Finally, there was a rest about nightfall and I stayed all night at a house on the roadside where there were several wounded soldiers being attended to by the soldiers.

The next morning, feeling a little better, I fell in with my command and rode into the wheatfield near Mansfield, where the battle was begun at full gallop in front of the enemy's cavalry.

As we got across the field and reached the rail fence there, we found all the infantry, Mouton's and Polignac's brigades, drawn up behind the fence, ready for battle.

We knew this meant fighting and that our long service as rear guardsmen was at an end. Many of the boys were old friends and I shook hands, welcomed and parted with some forever, for within a few minutes they were in that dreadful charge across that wheatfield where General Mouton and Colonels Armand and Clack were killed. I spoke to Benny Wall, first sergeant in the Crescent Regiment. He fell in the charge.

We were ordered to take a position on the left flank on the gravel hill road, and in passing the infantry every man thought it fun to call out at the infantry and get off some joke. The infantry called the cavalry "Buttermilk Rangers," and the cavalry called the infantry "Dough Boys," alluding to their treading in the mud, and mud dough.

After getting out of sight, we heard the roar of musketry and artillery commence and heard it gradually going backward and knew by this that the enemy were being driven back, but could see nothing of it.

That night we passed about ten miles nearer Pleasant Hill, on guard all the time, for the enemy was expected to come up this road and made a fatal mistake in not doing so. We heard

that night that Mouton's and Polignac's brigade had broken the front of the enemy's infantry, and Walker's division and the Texas Cavalry had charged like wild Commanches and created a panic among the enemy from which they did not recover until they got near Pleasant Hill, and the Confederates, numbering about 14,000, had defeated an army of Federals under General Banks numbering 30,000.

While following Banks' retreating army, the second day of the battle, which was on the 8th of April, 1864, my fever of two days previous returned with greater severity, and I was left at the first country farm house on the roadside which we came to. The battle was then thought to be over, and nothing was left but to reap the fruits of victory.

In this house I lay with a raging fever for six days, and for a time out of my head. The good people at this house, Mr. R. Munday and wife, took excellent care of me and gave me, as the only medicine they had, cotton seed tea.

On about the sixth day, I was able to travel towards my regiment again. I then learned that the enemy had made a rally at Pleasant Hill and had driven back our forces, but had continued their retreat back to Natchitoches and down Red River.

After Mansfield, I rode through the battlefield and saw the place where men had struggled with each other like wild beasts. Here and there were long trenches, in which the dead soldiers found their last resting place. The new wheat in the old field had been trampled under foot, and here and there were dead horses with burning brushwood covering them; a few soldiers, with temporary hospitals containing wounded, scattered along the road.

I learnt that our regiment, under Colonel W. G. Vincent, had been ordered down towards Flattown and started to join it, falling in with some other command which was following the retreat of General Banks towards Alexandria.

At Monetts Ferry ford, on Cane River, General Barny B. Bee of Texas commanding, thinking he was pursued by the Federals with a superior force, retreated through the pine woods to Beaslys, a place about twenty miles distant, and marched all night with flankers out and a watchful rear guard.

Horses and men were worn out, some falling asleep on their mounts, others laying down by the roadside. At Beaslys he found

out his mistake, and that the Federal army were themselves retreating, and were far ahead of him.

By another forced march, he reached the Bayou Cotile near McNutts Hill, where we had had that trouble about twenty days previous.

The artillery horses were tired out and had not caught up. I rode up to the brink of the hill and saw the Federal army in compact columns with glistening bayonets within easy artillery range filing by in the fields below. Our cavalry, with worn out horses reached this place, but their horses did not have life enough in them to attack.

General Bee, sitting on his horse near me, stretched out his hand and gave the order to charge at the top of his voice, but not a man in the front of the cavalry column at the foot of the hill moved, and the army passed by unmolested. Our cavalry had been worn out by that long march to Beaslys at night and the counter march.

I found the regiment and gave the latest news from the rest of the army, the new appointments to brigadierships, etc. The enemy had rested at Alexandria and were making forays into the country with their cavalry. We marched to

BAYOU LAMOURIE

near Cheneyville, about twenty miles from Alexandria. Here General Polignac was in command of a brigade of cavalry.

The Federal cavalry came down in force and set fire to the sugar houses and residences along Bayou Robert, and we witnessed the burning. Their cavalry in large force formed a line of battle but did not attack.

Both sides manoeuvered and fired at each other from long distance. We had several wounded. While in line of battle a minnie ball came surging along by me and wounded Captain Allen Jumel, who was about twenty yards in the rear. The wound was a slight flesh wound in the arm. He withdrew from the field and never returned to the command again. Alexander Hebert then became captain.

At nightfall the enemy sounded the retreat and we also started to fall back to go into camp. It was just about dusk and I was with the rear guard. Suddenly a long line of cavalry appeared very near in short firing distance. As they were from the direction of the enemy, I supposed they were Federals, and,

reporting the fact, turned with rifle cocked to fire at them, but someone said, "Do not fire yet; you will draw their fire on us, and they outnumber us." The rest of our cavalry then saw these men and started away in a gallop coming to a small bridge on Bayou Lamourie. They crowded and crushed over this, each one thinking the last man would be cut to pieces. Being in the rear guard, I took a station on the side and passed over last.

On getting to the other side a line of battle was formed and we waited some time for the attack of the advancing enemy, when we found they were our own friends who had been on the flank during the firing, and when the retreat commenced, filed in between us and the enemy unseen.

Banks' army then continued the retreat towards Norwoods Bayou, on towards Simmesport on the Atchafalaya, intending to reach New Orleans by that route. At Norwoods the infantry came up and attacked the enemy and a serious battle occurred with heavy loss on both sides. Our cavalry did not take part except to occupy one of our flanks, acting as dismounted infantry.

It was here I suffered for water and had to drink some dirty water in a hoof track in a ditch.

Still following the retreating army, we made a sortie upon the flank of the enemy and exchanged shots with their flankers. This was at a place below Norwoods and was the last shot fired by me at the Federal army or they at me.

This was about the latter part of May. The war continued for a year after and I did not receive my surrender parole until the 4th of June, 1865, at Alexandria, La. The rest of the time was spent in regimental manoeuvers and performing camp and army duty, frequently alternating from well to sick, until about six months before the final close.

CONCLUSION.

While a paroled prisoner in Texas, during the month of September previous, I was persuaded to discontinue the use of tobacco for smoking or any other purpose. Up to that time I had used it to excess; since then I have never resumed the habit permanently, and discontinued it entirely in 1871.

It took me a long time to find out by bitter experience that I should be prudent in my diet, in order to preserve my health. Bad health was my great drawback when soldiering, and pre-

vented my promotion. I was too young and delicate in constitution in 1861 to join the army and had no proper training for it afterwards. I made no effort to obtain promotion, but was always exceedingly anxious to do my full duty as a soldier to the Confederate cause in any capacity in which I might be placed.

When all was over, it mattered little to me whether I had been a private soldier or an officer, so that my record was unblemished.

In life's struggle for success, in times of peace, it makes little odds what rank one held in time of war. Another war began with the end of that one—the war for subsistence. That war has no ending, and more are lost in its battles than the other. I have been promoted in this war, but must always fight to maintain my rank.

It has taken me twenty years of peace to muster up sufficient courage to go over my army scenes again, and to re-open those old wounds that were healed. Most of us shut our eyes to those dark pages in life's history. But I have retold this tragedy in which I took so active a part for the benefit of my children, who, when they are grown, may like to know the part taken by their father in the war between the States.

There were many incidents and details of army adventures and duties assigned which have been here omitted for fear of making this recital too tedious.

A LOUISIANA CONVENTIONAL MORTGAGE OF THE SPANISH COLONIAL PERIOD.

(Spanish Judicial Records of Louisiana, 1787.)

Our legal readers will be glad to see the document printed herewith. It is a conventional special mortgage by authentic act, dated February 27, 1787; that is, it is a security upon real property created by contract before a Notary Public and three witnesses, which formality in Spanish days, as under our own practice too, imports full proof of the truth of the act and dispenses with extraneous evidence for its enforcement.

In this instance it was executed to secure a loan of 4500 pesos, which money was paid in the notary's presence. The borrower declares that he confesses the receipt and delivery of the same to his full satisfaction and agrees to return the loan within one year, apparently without interest for none is stipulated. He agrees to make the payment without litigation and he binds himself and his property to that end, and particularly mortgages a plantation and slaves with the stipulation "de non alienando", i. e., that the mortgaged things would not be alienated to the prejudice of the mortgage, entitling the creditor to proceed against the mortgaged property without regard to any subsequent alienation.

The mortgage was granted on a plantation below New Orleans, together with twelve slaves, whose names and ages are given. This shows that in Spanish times, the slave was treated for the purpose of a mortgage as real property, just as he was during the period in our state history preceding emancipation.

This document is taken from the foreclosure suit subsequently filed (in 1791). That procedure is entitled,

Executivo del Senor D Cecilio Oduardo
contra los biens de Luis Boydoires
Juez Esno
El S. Gov. D. Carlos Ximines.
No. 1648.

(Translation)

Executory process of Senor Don Cecilio
Oduardo against the property of Louis Boidore.
Judge Clerk
The Governor Carlos Ximines.
No. 1648.

It will be seen that this old mortgage for all its brevity contains the essential forms of the same instrument in 1923, and it fixes the hereditary line of our present practice. Another familiar feature is the certificate of the custodian of the act, showing that the records of the notary who executed it in 1787 had been transferred to a successor whose certified copy was of equal probative force.

We expect to print in a future number either the executory proceedings upon this mortgage or upon a similar act.

The translation is by Miss Laura L. Porteous, who is in charge of the indexing of our Spanish Judicial Archives.

HENRY P. DART.

TRANSLATION.

CONVENTIONAL MORTGAGE.

In the city of New Orleans, the twenty seventh of February, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, before me the notary, and witnesses undersigned appeared Don Luis Boisdorë of this city with whom I certify I am acquainted, and who confessed to have received from Don Salomon Mallines, of this same city, the sum of four thousand five hundred pesos, which he had in his possession belonging to Don Cecilio Oduardo, and delivered under an order of Don Martin Navarro, Intendant general of this Province, dated this day which he exhibited to me, and I certify to it; which sum has been delivered to his satisfaction. I, notary, certify the delivery was in my presence. For which he executes a formal receipt, and obligates himself to pay the abovesaid four thousand five hundred pesos within one year, that shall begin to run and be counted from to-day, the day it was made, completed, and without any litigation for its fulfillment. To which he binds his person, and present and future property, and especially mortgages, with the stipulation de non alienanda.

A plantation situated a league and a quarter from this city lower river, and on this same side, consisting of twelve and a half arpents front, and forty deep bounded on one side by the lands of Don Carlos de Reggio, and on the other by those of Renato Beluche.

Together with twelve slaves named Fortune twenty-five years, Odas thirty, Nados twenty-eight, Occau thirty years, Prince twenty-two, Luis congo twenty-five, Goullas twenty-eight, An-

tonio forty, Pitted Owl (Hibou Picoté) thirty-two; Matheo twenty-six, Zaire twenty, and Taty eighteen who shall not be sold nor alienated until the full and final payment of the said sum; and thus he stipulated, and signed.

Witnesses being Don Luis Blanc, Don Francisco Lioteau, and Don Miguel Gomez resident of this city here present. L. Boisdoré—Before me Fernando Rodriguez, Notary.

Agreeing with its original which was executed before Don Fernando Rodriguez, formerly Notary Public of this city, and which remains in my possession, and Archives to which I refer, and on request of a party I give this in the city of New Orleans on the eighteenth of September of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

(Paraph, a cross and a flourish.)

(Signed) PEDRO PEDESCLAUX, Notary Public.

Rights to taxation.

TEXT.

OBLIGON HIPCA.

En la cuidad de la Na. Orleans a veinte y siete de Febrero de mil setts. ochenta y siete años ante my el Esno. y tgos Infrascriptos parecio Dn. Luis Boisdoré de este vecindario a quien doy fee conosco y confesó haver recivido de Dn. Salomon Malines de este mismo vecindario la cantidd. de quatro mil y quinientos ps. que tenia en su poder perteneciente a Dn. Cocillo Oduardo los quales ha entregado en virtud de una orden del Sor. Dn. Martin Navarro Intendte. Gral. de este Provincia confha. de este dia quien me la Excibio y doy fee de ella; de cuya cantdidd. se da por entregado a su voluntad yo el Esno. doy fee de la entrega por haver sido en my precia. de que otorga formal recivo y se obliga a satisfacer los Enunciados Quatro mil y quinientos ps. dentro de un año que ha de empesar a Correr y contarse desde oy dia de la fha. llanamente y sin pleyto Alguno al Cumplimiento de lo qual obliga su persona y biens. havidos y por haver y Especialmente Hipoteca con la qualidd. de non alienaudo una Habitacion situado a una Legua y un quarto de esta Cuidd. rio abajo y de este mismo lado compuesta de dose arpenes y medio de frente y quarenta de fondo Lindando por un lado con tierras de Dn. Carlos de Reggio y por el otro con otras de Renato Beluche con mas dose piezaz de Esclavos

nombrados Fortune de veinte y cinco as. Odas de treinte, Nados de veinte y ocho; Occau de treinta a. Prince de veinte y dos, Luis congo de veinte y cinco, Goullas de veinte y ocho, Antonio de Quarenta; hibou Picoté de treinta y dos; Matheo de veinte y seis, Zaire de veinte y Taty de dies y ocho los quales no vendare, ny enagenare hasta el real y Efectivo: pago de dicha suma; y asi lo otorgó y firmó siendo tgos. Dn. Luis Blanc. Dn. Franco. Liotau y Dn. Migl. Gomez vecins. de este Cuidd. Presentes—L. Boisdoré —Ante my Fernando Rodriguez Esno. Pubco.

Concuerdo con su original que pasó por ante Dn. Fernando Rodriguez Esno. Pubco. que fue de esta cuidad y queda en my poder y archibo a que me remito y de pedimto. de parte doy esta en la Cuidad. de la Na. Orleans a dies y ocho de Septiembre de mil setts. y noventa as.

dros. a tasacion.*

PEDRO PEDESCLAUX.
Esno. pubco.

*See that the charge for the copy goes taxable as costs.

THE NATCHEZ TRACE.*

By R. S. Cotterill.

The Natchez Trace was a road which ran, in the early days of our history, from Natchez, Mississippi, to Lexington, Kentucky, passing through Nashville, Tennessee, on its way. In a strict application of the term only that part of the road lying between Natchez and Nashville could be called the Natchez Trace, the northern half of the road from Nashville to Lexington having the name of the Tennessee Path.[1]

This road originated as did most of the roads of the pioneer period: it was first of all an Indian trail leading from village to village and, as such, formed a thoroughfare for occasional Indian war parties and for the more regular communication of trade that was by no means lacking among them. Between Natchez and Nashville lay the villages of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations and these two allied peoples used the road in common. The use made by the Indians of the northern half of the road was appreciably less and for reasons that are fairly obvious. There was some use made of it, however, and southern Indians went north and northern Indians went south over the entire course of the road. White travellers began to frequent the road after 1763 when the southwest passed into British hands, and after the opening of the Mississippi in 1795 the road became one of the main traveled highways of the western country.

For the Natchez Trace owed its importance, as paradoxical as it may seem, to the Mississippi River, or rather to its commerce. The exports of the back country, all that country lying west of the Alleghanies, found a market in New Orleans and the highway thither was the Mississippi River and its tributaries. This down river trade to New Orleans is a part of our history too well known to need description here.[2] There is no denying the volume of this trade or the interest taken in it by the western people. From January to July of each year the Ohio and Mississippi rivers thronged with the boats carrying the western produce to market. Barges, flat boats, keel boats, New Orleans boats and arks—all

---

*Reproduced by permission from Tennessee Historical Magazine for April, 1921.

[1]For a consideration of the Natchez Trace from Natchez to Nashville see a Thesis Offered for the Degree of Master of Arts, University of Wisconsin, 1914, by R. G. Hall.

[2]"Transportation and Traffic on the Ohio and Mississippi before the Steamboat" in Mississippi Valley Historical Review. June, 1920.

these and many more were pressed into service to carry the increasing commerce. It has been estimated that two thousand men were employed in this trade each season, some proprietors of the boats they "sailed" on, and some laborers hired for the trip, and some professional boatmen who lived by their trade. These boatmen came from as many different regions as the cargoes did, but at New Orleans they were called Kentuckians—and the name was certainly not given as a compliment.

It is important to bear in mind that this river commerce was a one-way trade; before the coming of the steamboat there was no practicable method of up-river navigation. The consequence was that when the cargoes were sold at New Orleans, the boat had to be sold or else knocked apart and sold for lumber. As for the crew, it had to find its way back to the up-country the best way it could. There were two ways open for a return. If the crew was from Pennsylvania or the more northern tributaries of the Ohio, the easier and shorter way home was to take shipping to Baltimore or Philadelphia and then walk overland.[3] But by far the more common way back north from New Orleans was by the Natchez Trace. It was a journey through the wilderness for a distance of more than eleven hundred miles and required forty or forty-five days to make the trip.

The boatmen returning from New Orleans generally organized themselves in informal groups of all sizes and composition. Fifteen or twenty was considered a very large company and as a rule the groups were much smaller, depending on the number of men ready at the time for the trip. It was a rare thing for a traveler to venture the journey alone. As for transportation, the boatmen, if they could afford it, bought at New Orleans or Natchez the Indian ponies that had been brought there for sale from Texas or New Mexico, and rode them home.[4] These small roan ponies could be bought for fifty dollars each but when it is remembered that the ordinary pay of boatmen in those times was only sixty dollars a trip it will be seen why many of the crews walked back. Here at least they could justify the latter half of the boatman's proud boast that he was "half alligator and half horse." It is a matter of record that those who walked reached

---

[3]These sea trips that the boatman made in returning home perhaps furnished the inspiration that eventually brought about the building of ocean going ships by the people along the Ohio and its tributaries.

[4]Michaux, F. A. Travels to the West of the Alleghanye Mountains, 1801-1803. Volume III of Thwaites' Early Western Travels.

home generally about as soon as those who rode; and if we can trust the testimony of a traveller who speaks with the fervor of personal experience not much more comfort was to be had in riding these wild ponies than walking. Walking or riding, the boatmen always took the precaution before leaving Natchez to lay in a good stock of provisions for the trip—biscuit, flower, bacon, dried beef, rice, coffee and sugar.[5] It was the custom also to take along for each man one pint of Indian corn roasted and ground to a powder; this was designed as an emergency ration in case of a delay on the road. One spoonful of this powder would enable a man to exist for a day without other food.[6] To be sure provisions were to be had along the road at the Indian settlements and the plantations of the white pioneers, but there was a space of several hundred miles where no settlement of any sort was to be met with. When provisions could be obtained, they were not of a very appetizing nature, consisting for the most part of hard bread and cheese relieved occasionally by mush and milk and fried bacon. Whenever the travellers secured any food on the way, however, they were certain to pay an enormous price for it.[7] Whatever else the boatmen might take along in the nature of food, there was one thing that they rarely forgot: an adequate amount of corn whisky or apple brandy.[8] And not only was it necessary for the travellers to take thought of their food supply before leaving Natchez but they needed to provide themselves with suitable clothing. The journey was usually made during the summer months and so very little in the way of clothing was required: the regulation suit was one of brown overalls so coarse and thick that it would resist the action of the briers and thorns that beset the trail for much of the distance. The costume was completed by a pair of heavy shoes and any kind of a hat that the roving fancy of the boatman might select.[9] Over his shoulders he slung his canteen of the capacity of two quarts and with a pair of pistols in holsters before him he might well feel himself equipped for the long journey. As for the horses, the boatmen always saw to it that they were fresh shod before leaving Natchez. Hobbles were invariably taken along

---

[5]Baily, Francis. Journal of a Tour in the Unsettled Parts of North America in 1796 and 1797 by (London, 1856.) This is by far the best account of travel over the Natchez Trace in the early days.

[6]Ibid.

[7]The American Pioneer (Cincinnati, 1842) I, No. IV, Ch. viii. At the crossing of the Tennessee River the half breed ferryman sold corn to the travellers at three dollars a bushel.

[8]Ibid.

[9]Baily, Journal of a Tour.

for the double purpose of preventing them from straying at night and of keeping the Indians from stealing them. Corn was carried along for the horses notwithstanding the fact that they could be depended on to subsist on the wild grass along the way and were known to eat the bark of the trees with great relish.[11]

Thus equipped a party of boatmen could start out on the long Natchez Trace with a reasonable certainty of arriving at Nashville in fifteen or twenty days. If the party was on horseback there would generally be an extra horse taken along for every two or three persons and carrying nothing but baggage-tents and provisions and the not inconsiderable weight of silver dollars received at New Orleans in payment for their produce.[11] For the first sixty miles the Trace ran roughly parallel to the Mississippi and through a country that was comparatively level. There were infrequent settlements along this part of the road and practically no danger from the Indians. The chief difficulty in traveling here was to be found in the "dirty little creeks" that so often and so thoughtlessly crossed the Trace. These were often not fordable and as there were no ferries or bridges the boatmen had to unload their horses of their baggage and make them swim across.[12] Sixty-two miles from Natchez was the last white settlement on the road till Nashville was reached; this was Grindstone Ford over the Bayou Pierre. The remainder of the road was through Indian country and the boatmen kept a scout in advance about a quarter of a mile to observe signs of trouble. As a matter of fact, however, there was very little danger from Indians on the Trace unless they were met with when they were drunk. This was quite likely to occur, for both Chickasaw and Choctaw were inordinately fond of the flowing bowl and were in the habit of dedicating themselves to inebriety with a scientific fervor now quite lost to the world.[13]

Not far beyond Grindstone Ford lay the "Forks of the Road". Here a trail ran off to the right to the Choctaw villages while the Trace bore to the left through the Chickasaw country. The "big

---

[10]Mules were quite often used by the returning boatmen for the carrying of the baggage.

[11]This money was commonly sewed up in raw hide bags and thrown in with the other baggage. Practically every returning party carried considerable sums of money back with them and the securing of this money was the particular purpose of the robbers along the path. For this reason it was always closely guarded when the party was encamped for the night.

[12]Baily, Journal of a Tour.

[13]Practically every traveller who went over the Trace had some story to tell of meetings with drunken Indians. The Indians had the customs of importing whisky at appointed times and calling the entire tribe together for huge drinking bouts.

town" of these Indians was a five days journey over a road that grew constantly worse every mile of the way. It was a ridge road, as Indian trails most always were, and followed along the divide between the Yazoo and the Tombigbee rivers.[14] Briers and thorny bushes grew close to it on both sides making it necessary for the travellers to go in single file. Fallen trees were quite often found across the road so that progress was very slow; boatmen felt that they were making good time if they averaged thirty miles a day. If there were moonlight nights the party would be likely to do much of their travelling by night and stay in camp during the heat of the day. Abandoned Indian camps were numerous along the road and the boatmen tried to make their camps in these places whenever possible because they were generally open sites and situated near the water, a commodity which it was difficult to find anywhere along the Trace from Natchez to Nashville. If the party was fortunate enough to have tents, they slept under them; if not, they slept under the open sky with their saddles or perhaps their knapsacks for their pillows. Corn was fed to the horses, hobbles were put on them and they were turned loose for the night. The members of the party took turns in preparing the meals and also in standing watch, for though the Indians were not bloodthirsty they were experts at robbery. Scouts by day and watches by night were needed, however, not so much for protection against the Indians as against the outlaws of all colors who operated along the Trace. The most notorious of these outlaws was Samuel Mason, who carried on his depredation along the Natchez Trace from 1801-1803 after a particularly malodorous career on the Ohio River.[15]

Some thirty miles before the "big town" of the Chickasaws was reached, the travellers on the Trace passed through a smaller settlement of the same people. It was made up of only three or four huts along a little creek at the foot of a hill with a little tobacco plantation behind them and some corn fields surrounded by a bush fence. From this place on to the "big town" there were along the Trace many Indian plantations abandoned for the most part by the owners but with the orchards of peach trees and apple trees still standing. The "big town" itself was the principal village of the Chickasaw.[16] It was situated in a large open valley

[14]Vivid descriptions of this road are to be found in Baily, Michaux and Lorenzo Dow.

[15]The career of Samuel Mason and the other outlaws of the West is the theme of a book on the subject soon to be published by Otto A. Rothert, Secretary of the Filson Club of Louisville.

and consisted of the wood huts of the Indians straggling along both sides of the Trace. There were extensive cornfields around it as well as tobacco fields and the inevitable orchards of apples and peaches. Here the travellers could with confidence expect hospitality such as the Indians were able to give. More often than not however, they would be more in need of food themselves than able to supply other people with it.

Forty miles from the Chickasaw village the Trace crossed the Tennessee River. The river at this place was deep with a very rapid current and it was impossible to ford it. A ferry boat was operated here by a half breed named Colbert and if he was in a good humor he would ferry the travellers across charging them one dollar a head. Some indication of the amount of travel on the road is to be seen in the fact that Colbert had a steady income of two thousand dollars a year from his ferry boat alone. By the treaty that the United States made with the Chickasaws and Choctaws in 1801 the right of establishing ferries and taverns along the Trace was expressly reserved to the Indians, and this in practice meant the half breed.[17]

The seventy-five miles of road between the Tennessee and Duck rivers ran through a country that was even more exasperating than that to the south of the river. When it ran along the ridges it was inconceivably rough and when it crossed the bottom lands it sometimes disappeared almost altogether in the swampy canebrakes. Sometimes the road bed would turn to thin mud so deep that the horses would have to swim through it. It was such places as these that Lorenzo Dow, once traveling over the Trace dubbed with true ministerial unction "hell holes."[18] Every traveller over this section of the road bore fervid testimony to the strength and ambition of the mosquitoes. Duck River was fordable and once over it the Trace struck boldly into the mountains that made up most of the fifty miles to Nashville. Generally the travellers had to dismount at this stage and get along the best they could on foot through a sandy soil that played sad havoc with

---

[16]This Big Town was situated on the headwaters of the Tombigbee and trails led from it in every direction to Memphis, to Mobile, to Charleston. The last named was perhaps the most famous of all the Southern trails.

[17]This Colbert was a descendant of the Scotchman who had joined the Chickasaws and had become a chief among them. He had left four sons, all of whom became chiefs. The romantic story of the Colberts is told by Mrs. Dunbar Rowland, "Marking the Natchez Trace" in publications of the Mississippi Historical Society, Vol. XI.

[18]This eccentric missionary travelled the Natchez Trace and the other Southern Trails repeatedly in his revival campaigns and tells the story of his wanderings in The History of a Cosmopolite.

their feet if they had not been careful in their choice of shoes before leaving Natchez. Ten miles from Nashville the Trace crossed Harpeth River and the widening road as well as the tracks of cows and horses announced the nearness of a settlement. Five miles from Nashville lay the plantation of Mr. Joslin—the first house of a white man since Grindstone Ford was left five hundred miles behind.

At Nashville the parties of boatmen and other travellers generally broke up. The worst part of the road was behind them now and there was no longer any need of travelling together for the sake of protection: along the Kentucky trail nothing more fearful was to be met with than solitude. Some of the travellers would go off east on the Knoxville trail and very many others would want to linger for awhile amid the metropolitan pleasures of Nashville after fifteen days exclusive communion with nature. For all these reasons the trail to Kentucky was quite generally travelled singly or in small groups; the preparation for the journey and the routine of travelling was much the same as on the southern section of the road.

The north bound traveller followed the road out of Nashville through Mansker's Lick and stopped for his first night, if he could, at Major Sharpe's plantation twenty-nine miles from Nashville and just across the Kentucky line.[19] For thirty-three miles after leaving Major Sharpe's the road ran through an uninhabited country till Big Barren River was reached. There was a ferry over this river operated by an Irishman named McFadden who was in the habit not only of setting the traveller across the river but also of providing, for a consideration, food and lodging overnight for man and "baste." North and south of this river lay the notorious "Barrens" of Kentucky, concerning the desolation and danger of which every returning boatmen had doleful stories to tell. It was thinly populated, the house of McFadden being the only one for seventy-five miles on the road. There were no trees here as along the other sections of the road and the trail ran through grass that grew three or four feet high. Straggling bushes showed their heads above the grass, matted over quite often with wild grape vines. The Barrens derived its name from the absence of trees and every traveller had his own theory of why the Barrens were barren. As good as any, perhaps, is

[19]Andre Michaux. Travels into Kentucky, 1793-1796 in Thwaites' Early Western Travels, III.

that of Michaux, who thought that the Indians had cleared the land in order to tempt the buffaloes to come in and eat the grass. The chief objection to this theory is that it credits the Indian with some one hundred per cent greater aptitude for manual labor than he ever actually displayed. In March and April there were apt to be grass fires over the Barrens and these were real dangers to travellers on the road. In case they were caught in one of them there was nothing to do but start one of their own—exactly as the hero of the *Prairie* did.

Forty-three miles of travelling through such a country as this brought the traveller to Little Barren River, where there was a single house occupied by the ferryman. Thence the road ran on in a northeastly fashion across Green River and the Rolling Fork and finally came to Danville. If the boatmen were from Ohio they would in all probability follow the Maysville road to the Ohio River and thence home. At Danville, too, they could connect with the Wilderness Road. In any event, their journey through the southern wilderness was at an end when they reached central Kentucky.

The importance to Kentucky of the Natchez Trace lay in the fact that it was the favorite way home for the boatmen returning from New Orleans and Natchez. Its value was the value of the New Orleans trade. From 1795 when the navigation of the Mississippi was opened, until the coming of the steamboat around 1812, was the period of its greatest prominence. Then it was the great highway of the west from south to north. It was over the Natchez Trace that within this period the western country drew its supply of currency from the outside world, most of which it passed on in due season to Baltimore and Philadelphia. Some little commerce there was southward over the road; Lexington sent to Tennessee by this route the surplus goods she received from the east but such a trade would never have justified the existence of the road. We find, however, Kentucky's interest in the road persisting far down in the century. In 1812 there is a resolution adopted by the Kentucky legislature instructing their senators and representatives to work for the opening of a connecting road from the trail at Duck River directly to New Orleans. In 1828 we have another resolution asking Congress to extend the National Road through Kentucky to connect with the Natchez Trace.[20] Several acts of the legislature deal with the improve-

ment of the Kentucky end of the road. It would seem that Muldrough's Hill was the stumbling block on the road for in 1821 the legislature appropriated $1000 for its improvement; ten years later a company is incorporated to build a road over the Hill; in 1839 the legislature solemnly closes the road at this point, it evidently having gotten beyond the reach of redemption.

For the more southern countries the Natchez Trace was not only a boatman's road but an immigrant road as well. Much of the immigration into the interior of Alabama and Mississippi found its way along this road. It was perhaps with an eye to this coming immigration as well as to the convenience of the boatmen that in 1801 Jefferson sent James Wilkinson, Benjamin Hawkins and Andrew Pickens as commissioners to negotiate with the Indians for the improving of the old trace through their lands. In two separate treaties the Indians were induced to cede the road provided they keep the ferries and tavern under their own control.[21] The government more than once appropriated money to keep the road repaired but with very little effect. As was to be expected, it was along the Natchez Trace that the first settlements grew up in Mississippi and Tennessee. Some of the most prominent of these were Washington, six miles from Natchez and the old capital of Mississippi; Greenvile, twenty-four miles from Natchez where Jefferson Davis went to school and Andrew Jackson plied his occupation as a negro trader; Port Gibson at the old Grindstone Ford and many another.[22]

In olden times it was somewhat the fashion for European tourists to extend their travels through the back country and to publish accounts of their wanderings. From these sources we have many accounts of the road and of the adventures to be met on it. It was the ambition, too, of every normal boy in the west in those early days to take a trip on a boat to New Orleans and then walk home over the Trace, and thousands of people made the journey for the adventure of it. Jefferson Davis came over it to Kentucky when he was a boy. Old Hickory led his army over it to Natchez in 1812—and led it back again. Lorenzo Dow travelled it many times from Lexington southward in his revival campaigns in the west and classified it as one of the trials of the adversary. Meriwether Lewis died on it as he was returning

---

[20]Acts of the General Assembly of Kentucky.
[21]American State Papers, Indian Affairs, 1, 652, and 658.
[22]Publication of the Mississippi Historical Society, XI.

home from his western expedition and has his monument standing there now in the middle of a county named for himself.[23] Last but by no means least the fast riding John Morgan rode up and down it throughout the Civil War.

But the glory of the Trace departed with the coming of the steamboat. There was no further need, now, for the boatmen—or any others—to walk or ride overland through the wilderness and the Barrens. The steamboat was a better and not less romantic way of travelling. And so although the old road continued to be used it disappeared from the western consciousness as an essential highway. Like many another old road it still exists in parts. In some places the modern macadam road has been built over its course; and often the Trace itself still winds through the forests and is in use every day by people who know nothing and care nothing for its history.

---

[23]Swain, John. "The Natchez Trace" in *Everybody's Magazine*, September, 1905.

AN EARLY LOUISIANA INQUEST.

The text and translation printed herewith is a report of a post-mortem examination or inquest upon the body of a drowned negro made in 1730 by Jean de Reytet, Surgeon Major of Louisiana under Governor Perier. Its historical value is slight but it is interesting as showing how such things were done in that early time. Besides this, it shows that after the death of Director General de la Chaise, his position was filled ad interim by Antoine Brusle, a member of the Superior Council, and this helps to fill the gap in the role of early Louisiana officials.

Translation by Mrs. H. H. Cruzat. EDITOR.

TRANSLATION

June 26, 1730. We, Surgeon Major of New Orleans, by order of Mr. Perier, our Commandant General and First Judge in the Superior Council of Louisiana and of the Gentlemen of the said Council, on demand of the Attorney General of the King, do attest and certify that on the twenty-sixth day of the month of June I went to the bank of the Mississippi river between the bakery and the mill, in the presence of Mr. Brusle, our Director General, and of Mr. Rossard, clerk of the Council, where we found the corpse of one Pierre Prayver, aged about twenty-six years, of a dark brown color, with long hair, his height being five feet three inches, with square shoulders, which corpse I examined conformably to the orders of the King and ascertained that he had been drowned, without any sign of a wound made previously to the accident, in testimony of which I draw up the present report to serve and avail as need shall be before the Gentlemen of the Council.

Made at New Orleans, this 26th day of June 1730.

Signed: Jean de Reytet.

ORIGINAL TEXT

June 26, 1730. Nous Chirurgien major de La nouvelle orleans (par ordre) (1) De monsieur perier notre Commandant General et premier (1) (judge) (1) au Conseil Superieur de la Louisiane et des messieurs Du(dit) (1) Conseil a La Requette de monsieur Le procureur du roy ateste et Sertifie metre transporte Le 26 du moy de Juin 1730 sur Le bord du flueve micisipi e entre La boulangerie et Le mouLain en pressence de monsieur brusle notre directeur general et de mr rossard grefier ou nous avons trouve Le Cadavre du nomme pierre prayver aje denviron vingt six annee dune Couleur Brune cheveux Longs Sa grandeur de Cinq pies et trois pouses Ces epaules quaree Le quel Cadavre Je visite Conformement aux ordres du roy et reconu quiL avest este noie Sans aucune aparance de blesure faitte auparavant

Laxident en foy de quoy Je dresse Le dit raport pour Servir et
30/124. valoir Comme de reson pardevan messieurs du Conseil
fait a Nouvelle orleans Ce 26 Juin 1730
Jean de Reytet

NOTE.—The matter in parentheses is supplied by the translator, the original document being ragged. It will also be noted that the writer gives us a new version of the spelling of "micisipi" (Mississippi).

NEW ORLEANS IN 1867.

"LETTERS FROM AMERICA, 1867"*

By Giulio Adamoli.

New Orleans, March 1.

I am reveling in warm sunshine, semi-tropical vegetation, and light spring clothing. It is delightful to sit in a café and sip lemonade, instead of standing at a bar, with your foot on a rail, tossing down cocktails; and to see ladies in grand decolleté at Bellanger's, the fashionable refreshment place in Canal Street, taking ices after the theatres. But above all, I delight to mingle with the gay crowds that stroll through the parks on Sunday, throng the restaurants of the city and its suburbs of a late afternoon, and pack the theatres and places of refreshment every evening until far into the night. With the gloomy Protestant Sundays of the North fresh in my mind, I have conceived a real liking for the Jesuit Fathers here, who govern the consciences of their Catholic flocks, certainly not after our fashion, but with a kindly indulgence that encourages them to relax in mind and body after the week's labor. This is the most striking Latin trait in the metropolis of Louisiana. Coming directly from the foggy cities of the North, New Orleans with its sunlight, its festal air, its all-prevading cheeriness and gayety, seems to me the most beautiful city I have visited since I landed in the United States. I have seen many handsome buildings, mostly of stone or brick; the balconies and porches are adorned with artistic ironwork, although usually of rather heavy design. The streets are well paved and are furrowed by tracks over which street cars, decorated with designs popular upon coaches one hundred years ago, pass to and fro, drawn by a single mule. The city is well lighted, as are also the great and richly stocked stores and the popular confectionery shops that take the place of our cafes.

Canal Street, the principal thorough-fare, need not shrink from comparison with the best boulevards of Europe. Down its whole length extends a belt of lawn, adorned with beautiful flower beds. The sidewalks are thronged day and night with happy people of every color, whom it does one's heart good to watch. Jack-

*Reprinted by permission of the editor from Vol. 313, No. 4056 (April 1, 1922). "The Living Age", to which is due the credit for the translation.

son Square, filled with orange trees, Japanese medlars, and other trees in flower and fruit, has a statue of General Jackson in the middle. The church of the Jesuits, designed by one of their fathers, is not especially meritorious from the architectural standpoint. The college adjoining it is in the Moorish style. There is also a Moorish building constructed entirely of iron which occupies an entire block. It was erected by an Italian, who failed before it was completed. Just now it is occupied by a charity bazaar for the benefit of ex-Confederate soldiers. The ladies who are selling goods generally have black hair and eyes, and are very beautiful. They are aided by former Confederate officers, among whom is General Hood, who uses crutches on account of the wounds he received when commanding in Tennessee. At this fair I saw a buggy which is to be given to the sons of Jefferson Davis. La Ristori recited some verses. Since I do not know anyone here, I escaped being robbed. The St. Charles Hotel is a monumental building, and a great rendezvous of Southern business men. The lobby is virtually a stock exchange, where revolver shots are sometimes heard. Dueling is still common. Men fight with the sword, with double-barreled shotguns, and sometimes with bowie knives—usually to the death. Three or four days ago a husband challenged a man who had offended his wife. They fought with rifles, firing at the same instant, and both falling dead. An effort is being made to repress these bloody encounters, probably under the influence of the Yankees, who are accustomed to settle their difficulties with their fists.

Upon the advice of an acquaintance I have put up at the quieter Hotel St. Louis. Strolling along the Mississippi levee in company with an agreeable New Orleans man, I was astonished to see the amount of traffic here. Countless river boats and ocean steamers were moored along the wharves. Still my companion insisted that traffic today is only a pale reflection of what it was before the war. New Orleans is the principal transshipping port for the great products of the South—cotton and sugar. The cultivation of cotton is now confined to upland plantations, the lower country being almost entirely devoted to sugar cane. This is due to an insect pest which thrives in the warm, humid climate along the river, boring its way into the cotton bolls and destroying the fibre. The city's most serious commercial loss is that of the Kentucky tobacco trade. In the old days this commodity was brought down the river and shipped from here to all parts of the

world. When New Orleans was blockaded during the war, the crop began to go to New York by rail. Shippers are still dependent upon the capitalists of that city for large advances of money, but when conditions return to normal it is expected that tobacco will again be shipped by the old economical river route.

Canal Street divides the city into two distinct parts. The Americans live on the west. They are industrious, busy traders, intent on accumulating fortunes. They have already recovered from the losses of the war. On the other side live the Creoles, of French descent, aristocratic and proud of their great plantations, which were formerly cultivated by armies of slaves. Their fortunes received a fearful blow when the Negroes were emancipated, and their lands were left untilled. But they still own the soil, and prosperity will again smile upon them when labor has accustomed itself to its new status. At present the competition of the Americans is formidable, and it is difficult for the Creoles to maintain their old unquestioned social supremacy. As soon as the North had won the war, the Negroes either deserted the plantations or were carried away by force. However, their dream of living without work was of short duration, and they are now drifting back to the plantations of their own accord.

Zealous reformers from the North have established the Freedmen's Bureau for the laudable purpose of protecting the newly emancipated slaves and regulating their relations with their former masters. The Negroes are required to register at the Bureau, and planters apply to it for whatever laborers they need. The Bureau supplies the planter with Negro hands, collects their wages for them, and sees that the contracts made with them are carried out. Its other functions are to look after the Negroes who are not yet employed and to provide them with sufficient instruction to enable them to exercise the franchise. Theoretically, this is very fine. In practice, it is a failure. Corrupt Government officials steal the Negroes' wages, leaving their wards to get along the best they can, compel the latter to work for them without compensation, and accept bribes from their former masters. The result is that the mere mention of the Freedmen's Bureau throws the poor Negroes into a panic. There is nothing surprising in this; for the state officials, even those of the highest rank, steal openly and enrich themselves at the taxpayers' expense. At least this is the situation as described to me by gentlemen at the club. I repeat what is told me, but cannot guarantee that it is free from exaggeration.

I ought to add that the gentlemen who give me such information admit that some people who came from the North are honest idealists deserving of all respect. Such men are establishing excellent schools for the colored people and conducting evangelical work among them.

I received more precise information, based on personal experience, from Mr. Forstall, a prominent banker, who received me most hospitably at his magnificent residence. Despite his seventy years, Mr. Forstall is an active and vigorous man, with a clearness of intellect and an intimate knowledge of the condition of the country, before the war and at the present time, that lend great value to his opinion. Before the war his numerous slaves lived under a patriarchal regime. He provided most of their food and looked after their welfare. They constituted a great family. When the Yankee troops came, they drove the Negroes from the plantations in order to break up the slave system. In former days he had an immense capital tied up in slaves, which were always a precarious investment. It cost very large sums to keep them, and they were a constant source of trouble. Now he pays his laborers a dollar a day in store orders, with which they are able to purchase food and clothing at his plantation store. Accounts are balanced weekly. He does not think the amount of labor performed by a Negro is much different from that performed by a white. Some Negroes spend all they earn and others save money, but that used to happen when they were still slaves. Mr. Forstall urged me most hospitably to visit his plantation and to see his new sugar mill, which is one of the best in Louisiana.

This sober opinion of Mr. Forstall contrasts remarkably with the passionate fury of the young men I meet at the club, at cafes, and at social gatherings, who burst into torrents of impetuous abuse of the North whenever politics are mentioned.

At a soiree at the home of Madame Seguin, daughter of Mr. Peychot, I found myself in the midst of a party of gentlemen who seemed to take the presence of a European as an invitation to pour out the resentment which still boils in their Southern bosoms. The burden of their story was: "We surrendered in good faith; we accepted the terms given to the conquered; we do not intend to rebel again. In spite of the humiliations heaped upon us, there has not been the shadow of a design on our part to resume the war. We have no means of doing so. Our arms have been taken from us; our country has been ravaged; slavery has fallen—no

one realizes that as vividly as we do. The crisis was a violent one, but now the amputation has been performed, we realize its benefit and appreciate the advantages of free labor. Now we need peace. We need an opportunity to restore our fortunes, to reconstruct our country not only for ourselves, but for the whole Union. But our good-will is flouted; every device is used to prevent reconstruction. Odious restrictions oppress our commerce. We are under the heel of generals and judges with indefinite powers, superior to the law, who without preferring any charge, without giving us a trial, can take away our property and cast us into prison.

"Whence can we draw courage to cultivate our plantations, when the mere caprice of a soldier may take our property from us under the same false pretext, often entirely imaginary, that we have committed an offense against the majesty of the Union? They want an infallible guaranty that we shall not revolt before removing this intolerable incubus; but what better guaranty is there than our weakness and the abolition of slavery? The only thing that we do not submit to, and never shall submit to, is social and political equality with the blacks. They are trying to force upon us four million voters of a lower race. In some localities these constitute an overwhelming majority. They are hostile to us. They elect officers, regardless of their qualifications, for the sole purpose of keeping us in subjection. Let the Yankees come down here and see the stupid, ignorant race that they want to make our equals in ruling the common destinies of the nation. If they were educated men, if they were worthy of American citizenship, we should not object to them; but as it is, we should be lowering ourselves to place ourselves on their level. And because we will not consent, the North has taken away our right to vote and is trying to reduce us to a territorial status. For this object its agents impose on us laws more barbarous than those of Russia—tyrannical laws. The legislature of the state holds its session and enacts legislation; but General Sheridan, the military commander of Louisiana, can suspend the execution of any act of the legislature by a mere stroke of the pen whenever it suits his pleasure."

The complaints of these gentlemen have some foundation. The Tribune, the radical newspaper of New Orleans, is raging because both houses of Congress at Washington have passed, by a heavy majority and against the opposition of the President, a

bill introduced by Sherman, which I have myself perused. It confers upon the military commanders of the former rebellious states the right to impose death penalties and to sequestrate the property of the residents of those states, the right to nominate and to remove magistrates, the right to appoint committees to draw up the registration lists of voters and to enroll citizens without regard to color. The elections will probably take place within a few weeks. There will be revolver shooting between the blacks and whites, and lives will be sacrificed, as they were on the tragic thirtieth of last July.

New Orleans, March 3.

I arose at five o'clock this morning to visit the old French market. I saw displayed under broad shelters great heaps of bananas, oranges, Italian chestnuts, Japanese persimmons, pineapples, coco-nuts, vegetables, flowers, meat, and fish. I saw some families of Chaca Indians from the shores of Lake Pontchartrain. They are brownish, indolent creatures who sell vegetables, a kind of green powder which I could not identify, and baskets of their own weaving. Negro cooks were passing to and fro among these bounties of Providence, their heads wrapped in bright-colored handkerchiefs, adding a touch of brilliant color to the scene.

Then I took a street car without a star—for the starred cars are for Negroes only—and made a tour of the fourth district. The route lay between cottages and pleasant gardens, where wealthy American residents retire to domestic pleasures after their fatiguing business in Carondelet Street. I was just in time for an appointment with our consul, who took me to see a cockfight. We witnessed three matches. Two of the contestants were killed. A third was withdrawn, fatally injured. The spectators occupied rising tiers of seats surrounding a little ring, under a broad roof. The cocks were weighed, then exhibited to the public by their trainers. As soon as these fighting birds are set down in the arena they fly at each other and are cheered on by the auditors until the event is over. There have been cases where a dying cock in its death spasm struck his spur into the heart of his exulting adversary and killed him instantly. These fiery birds fight furiously, but at the same time skilfully. They watch each other alertly; they thrust and parry; they attack their rivals with their beaks and tear each other's breast and throat with their

spurs. In the intervals between the rounds the trainers stop their bleeding and caress them. The fight ends when one of the champions is killed or lies with his feet in the air. Behind the seats a roulette game was running for the entertainment of the spectators during the interval between the matches. The place was crowded with people of the lower class. The English-speaking residents were not there, because it was Sunday.

After leaving the Cockpit we took the railway to the shores of Lake Pontchartrain, crossing a big marsh where I saw many curious aquatic plants. All kinds of odd animals thrive in these marshes: huge bullfrogs, alligators,—I have bought some of the skins,—and a fish they call the grognard, that puts its mouth to the surface of the water and emits a grunt. I tasted this fish at a restaurant, but never heard one grunt. On the opposite bank I visited the home of a Mr. Rocchi di Saronno, situated on a wooded bay. This gentleman has made a fortune. I met at his residence another Italian, who is painting pictures here—a certain Campiglio di Comabio. Along the shores of the lake they gather thousands of cubic feet of little shells with which they macadamize the streets and parkways; for there is not a stone to be found in the vicinity of New Orleans. The larger shells are burned for lime. Building stones and paving stones are brought by water from a distance.

We wound up for breakfast at Victor's, one of the numerous French restaurants. It shares with Moreau's, the St. Charles, the Cosmopolitan, and the Pilgrim, the reputation of being the best dining-place in the town. I have eaten there a very delicious Mississippi River fish, the sheepshead, and the famous pombalot, which is rare at this season. We were not able to get seats at the St. Charles Theatre where *Faust* was given, it being Sunday, and after hesitating whether to try a farce at the Olympic Musical Hall, *Rip Van Winkle* at the Variety, or *Orpheus in Inferno*, which was given in German at the National Theatre, we finally settled the matter by sitting lazily at one of the tables in Bellanger's and watching the pretty girls go by.

I must tell a good joke on myself in conclusion. I noticed that the ladies and girls here turned their faces away the moment I looked at them, and that on the street car they would turn their backs toward me with an expression of disgust, although American ladies do not generally take offense at being admired and scrutinized. Finally I learned the reason for this from an ac-

quaintance, some of whose lady friends inquired of him if I were not a Federal officer, because I wore a dark blue suit. I hastened to change to clothes of a different color, and was immediately rewarded with a less hostile attitude.

New Orleans, March 5.

The fire companies are the most popular organizations in Louisiana. They are entirely volunteer affairs. Gentlemen of the best families join them and render active service for several years. Later they remain on the rolls as honorary members. Louisiana boys play fireman the way our boys play soldier. Some people insinuate that men join the fire companies to escape jury service, paying a fine when they do not go to a fire. Yesterday, on the fourth of March, the anniversary of the organization of the service was observed with great ceremony.

Early in the morning the streets along which the procession was to pass were thronged with people. The balconies were filled with handsomely gowned ladies. The column formed in Canal Street, and the procession started at eleven A. M. At the head rode the Grand Marshal and his aides on horseback, in civilian clothes, wearing blue sashes. Twenty-four companies followed, each one led by its chief on horseback and accompanied by flag-bearers and a brass band. The firemen drew their apparatus by a long rope. The uniforms were simple—black trousers, red or blue shirts, broad leather belts, black leather helmets, and a badge with the number and motto of the company. The foremen or sergeants wore white helmets. The horses were of the best Kentucky breed. They are trained to walk by the side of the pump men, who make great pets of them. The apparatus was a marvel of ingenuity, strength, and lightness. During the parade a fire was signaled from the third district. The column halted, and the company whose duty it was to put out the fire dashed away. In a few minutes the little conflagration was extinguished, the company returned and took its place in the ranks, and the procession marched on. By three o'clock the affair was over and the firemen, leaving their apparatus at their stations, had a grand banquet, which was attended by delegations from the fire companies of Mobile and other Southern cities.

Today being Mardi Gras, the streets are thronged with maskers. The masquerade ball this evening is a notable society

event. "The Triumph of Epicure" is to be represented by procession of colossal viands, skilfully portrayed by the maskers.

I mention this masquerade, which has nothing particular to distinguish it, because of what lies behind it. No one knows the promoters. They call themselves the "Mystic Crew," a secret society whose existence is never betrayed except at this popular festival and the grand ball which follows. Invitations to the latter are issued by the Mystic Crew without other signature, and are in great demand among ladies of the highest circles. In the same way, twenty gentlemen are requested to do the honors of the occasion at an appointed time and place, where a sumptuous banquet is provided. I believe the organization is really secret, because several influential gentlemen tried without success to secure a card of admission for me to the grand ball. Every gentleman to whom they addressed themselves protested that he knew nothing whatever of the affair. To tell the truth, this mania for secrecy seems to me just a trifle childish. The not altogether unworthy explanation is that, the object of the society being charitable, and the people who form it being men of wealth, it pleases members to distribute their bounty incognito.

THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

THE CHIEF JUSTICES OF 1921 AND 1922.

It may be thought we have been giving too much space to the judges, but the retirement of two Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of Louisiana within a calendar year is a distinctively historical event. Its importance requires recogition here and its significance justifies repetition in the amplitude we have allowed.

The Chief Justice is the head of the Judiciary ranking in his sphere on an equality with the head of the Executive and of the Legislative departments. Under our present system, a justice of the Supreme Court reaches that dignity by promotion according to seniority of commission, upon the death, resignation or retirement of his predecessor. This generally means a long service upon that bench but here again we meet another unusual combination of incidents that add to the historical interest of these particular retirements. Owing to changes, physical and constitutional, the present Chief Justice was able to reach that coveted honor within nine years after his accession to the bench. Such a series of events has never appeared before in our history and it is quite unlikely to happen again, at least in this generation.

Long contact with the Justices develops in the lawyers an intuition that is a part of their equipment. They endeavor to follow this instinct in presenting their causes before that great tribunal, they imagine, and we must concede it has some basis, that an argument or presentation which would affect Judge X for instance may not be the exact method to convert Judge Y, and they endeavor to shape their course accordingly. In consequence the court room is in a sense a school attended by a fixed or stationary body, the judges who are constantly on hand, and a floating contingent, the lawyers who change with every case. The same, or substantially the same, issue is frequently presented before the judges, that is to say, presented from a different angle or under different circumstances.

The Judges are therefore constantly receiving impressions of old or new principles according to the genius and ability of the lawyers who handle the causes. The best argument of a great lawyer or the uncertain presentation of a careless or weaker one is in this way likely to be affected, undermined or forti-

fied from a source beyond control though they should anticipate it. This indeed notes the difference between lawyers for the able advocate endeavors always to exhaust his problem and to present it so fairly and exactly as to forstall this ever present contingency. But the retirements that we are discussing and the power now vested in and exercised by the Court to divide itself into sections has deprived the lawyer of the benefits of his old intuition. He meets now in oral argument the minds of three judges only and loses the mass effect of the seven who constitute the Court proper.

What has been said demonstrates the proposition we started with that the retirement of Chief Justice Monroe and of Chief Justice Provosty are incidents of great historic interest and it is also to be remembered that they had each served actively for a period longer than the average life of the bar as a whole. They had characters alike in some respects but radically diffdifferent in others, strong, able men who had been listening to arguments, studying facts, searching the law, and deciding questions, some of which have become landmarks in our jurisprudence. When such judges lay down their tasks either voluntarily or at the call of nature, their retirement is a break in the continuity of our judicial history and future eras will turn back to our record of it, with a pleasant appreciation of the fitting commendations given by their brethren on their retirement to private life.

A DIGRESSION ON THE REWARDS OF PUBLIC SERVICE.

Our remarks about the Chief Justices apply with equal force to the vivid portraitures of Governors Blanchard and Hall that appeared in the January Quarterly. Here were two men who once filled the public eye, and were makers of history, in the same high positions. There was another curious coincidence in their lives. Blanchard was serving on the Supreme Court when he resigned his seat to make the race to be Governor. Hall had been elected to a seat on that Court but resigned without occupying it, having been elected Governor in the interim before his term as Justice became operative.

The Quarterly is the proper place to preserve the contemporary friendly opinion of these eminent characters of our time. History will attend to the other side, the critical or unfriendly, or the final verdict, whatever it may be. Our record will serve

to cheer other men in the heats of political life. They will be comforted that somewhere and somehow they will not be abandoned and their careers left afloat in the flotsam and jetsam of contemporary abuse and partisan derogation.

There is another consideration, the lives of these men well-told as they are by those who lived alongside their ambition and who have participated in their efforts, will serve to remind us of the opportunities that public life keeps open for the steady purposeful man without regard to the accident of birth, or the difficulties through which he has to struggle for recognition. There is in it also a lesson that unfortunately is never considered during the struggle, the penalty of success.

Blanchard accomplished every aspiration of his life, including the supreme one that brought him to the Governor's chair. His path was not always a bed of roses, nor did he habitually seek the easier road. In the end he paid the penalty, but he outlived the temporary blight and had the opportunity to recover in the subsequent busy years the happiness that was obscured in his great office. Hall on the other hand had really but one absorbing ambition, a seat on the Supreme bench, he attained this after a memorable contest, but opportunity knocked a second time at his door. He thought he saw his duty and he believed he could fulfil it in the wider field that opened before him but it would have been better for his peace of mind had he not yielded his judicial aspirations for this larger niche in the history of the state.

The embers of that exciting era are not yet burned out, and it is no secret that Governor Hall carried on his heart the scars of the injuries and indignities inflicted on it in his memorable administration. We are not his judges and are not taking sides, but it is true he felt the pangs and suffered the disillusionment that seems to be the common reward of high office. He unquestionably went to his early grave believing he was another victim of the popular inability to understand the point of view and patriotic purpose of a ruler. It is well, therefore, for him and for history that there should survive in these pages the careful analysis and thoughtful sympathetic views of his career which has suggested this little digression.

RECORDS OF THE SUPERIOR COUNCIL
OF LOUISIANA
XIX

(Continued from January, 1923.)

Dec. 11, 1738. (10664) Fo. 11. (2494) 4 pp.

Partnership between Le Kintrek, called Dupont and Joseph Blanpin on conditions enumerated in said contract, Blanpin to trade in Opelusas and Attakapas in pelts, horses and merchandise, profits and losses to be evenly divided between said partners. Signed: "Le Kintrek," "Blanpain," "Roumier," "Bimont," "Henry," clerk.

Dec. 11, 1738. (10668) Fo. 11. (2495) 2 pp.

Contract between Alexandre Portier, Joseph Le Kintrek and Blanpin, associates, with whom he has agreed to journey with said Blanpin into the West to help in trade of pelts, etc., on conditions enumerated in said contract. Signed: "Le Kintrek," "Blanpin," "Portier," "Roumier," "Bimont," and "Henry, clerk."

Dec. 12, 1738. (10670) (2496) 1 p.

Report of Death of Runaway Negro, filed in Registry by Gerard Pery, administrator of plantation of Coustilhas, setting forth the death of a runaway negro who had been justly chastised, and whose death, in his opinion, was due to exposure and hunger during the eight days that he spent in the woods. Signed: "Pery."

Dec. 14, 1738. 3pp. No. 38[149]. See 38[148], 39[29]. (Faded).

Partnership Agreement. Parties Gerard Pery, Jean Joseph Le Kintrek, alias Dupont, and Blanpin draw up eight or nine articles of agreement and provisions whereby G. P. shall furnish his French importations exclusively to Le K. and B., whilst they shall deliver to him the entire produce of their fur trade. Contract to date from March 1, 1739, save that G. P. is allowed one year from that date wherein to arrange with his French correspondents. Term of five years on the side of Le K. and B.

Dec. 14, 1738. 1p. No. 38[148] See 38[147]. Nearly extinct.

Contract to furnish tallow and bear's grease. Parties Gerard Pery, Le Kintrek, alias Dupont, and Blanpin agree that Le K. and B. shall furnish G. P. whatever tallow and bear's grease their trade may produce; tallow at 8 cents per lb. as often as the major portion happens to be deer fat, and the bear's grease at 30 cents a jar. Goods to be delivered at New Orleans in vessels convenient to G. P.

Dec. 15, 1738. (10671) Fo. 11. (2497) 1 p.

Report of Runaway Negro to Registry of Council. Delalande Dalcour reports disappearance of a Bambara negro belonging to Delachaise estate, who has been missing for three weeks and who may be recognized by a gunshot in his right thigh which he received about six months ago. Signed: "Delalande," "Henry."

Dec. 15, 1738. (10672) Fo. 11. (2498) 2½ pp.

Sale and Transfer of a Lot and House at Cannes Bruslees by D'Auseville to Joseph Faguet and Marie Chevalier, his wife, for 1200 livres in current coin, to secure which price Faguet hypothecates his movables and immovables. Signed: "D'Auseville," "Faguet," "Roumier," "Bimont," "Henry, notary."

Dec. 16, 1738. (10722) 6 pp.

Succession of Sr. Antoine Philippe Brusle. Louis Le Bretton, Secretary of the Marine and subdelegate of M. de Salmon, on order issued by said Salmon, affixes seals and takes inventory of effects of Sr. Antoine Philippe Brusle for the protection of those concerned, in the presence of the Attorney General, the Clerk of the Council and the Sheriff, after customary oath by widow that nothing had been withdrawn from said effects. Signed by "Le Bretton," "Fleuriau," "Brusle," "Henry, clerk," and "Lenormand."

Dec. 17, 1738. (10728)

Protest against raising seals affixed on goods of succession of deceased Antoine Philippe Brusle by Jean Baptiste Faucon Dumanior, agent of the Company of the Indies, until payment of the sum of 16,401 livres, 16s., 8d. due to said Company, which debt was acknowledged March 31, 1729, by said deceased Brusle and his wife. Signed: "Henry, clerk."

Dec. 20, 1738. 1p. No. 38[149]. See 39[13]

Petition to Revoke Sale and to Sell Anew. Estienne Louis pleads to annul a sale of land arranged by his wife in his absence, with one Moreau. Let Moreau deliver the grain that he may have harvested on the said plantation, and suffer E. L. to sell the same to his own satisfaction.

Action allowed, and notice served to Moreau on December 24.

Dec. 21, 1738. 1p.X. No. 38150. See 38137 4. 3914.

Petition for appointment of special guardian. J. B. Faucon Dumanoir, Company's Agent, pleads for the appointment of a special guardian in his suit with Chapron to the end of avoiding disputes over account which Mr. C. will then render to special party.

Company's claim amounts to 14269 francs.

Dec. 22. Approved: Salmon, and notice served to C. on Dec. 24.

Dec. 22, 1738. Fo. 11. (10712) (2506)

Report of Runaway Negro to Registry of Council. Jean Baptiste Dupar, Commandant of the Swiss troop, reports that a negro named Titus, belonging to the estate of Pellerin, stole from a sailor and ran away. He prays that, in case of his recovery, he be chastised as per ordinance. Signed: "Dupar," "Henry, clerk."

Dec. 22, 1738. (10702) (2503) 4 pp.

Inventory Succession Martin Godard. On order of Salmon, following petition of Attorney General, Louis Joseph Bizoton, in the presence of the Attorney General, the Clerk of the Council, and Prevost, acting as Attorney of Vacant Estates, takes inventory and affixes seals to goods of Martin Godard, called Bellenfant, deceased, at his home on Orleans Street, after customary oath by his widow, Gabrielle Savary, that nothing had been abstracted from said house. Signed: "Fleuriau," "Prevost," "Bizoton," "Rossard, clerk."

Dec. 22, 1738. (10706) 1 p.

Petition to affix seals in said matter. Application of Attorney of Vacant Estates for an order to affix seals and take inventory of effects of succession of Martin Godard, called Bellenfant, as he leaves no heirs in this Colony. Signed: "Prevost."

Order issued to affix seals and proceed to said inventory before Louis Joseph Bizoton, subdelegate. Signed: "Salmon."

Dec. 22, 1738. (10707) Fo. 11. (2504)

Complaint of Theft at an Inn. Proces verbal of complaint of theft committed at an inn of one Meunier, in which Raphael Perrauld, Captain of the ship, "Le Foudroyant," was the victim. His declaration was made to Raguet, Councillor, in the presence of the Clerk of the Council, and signed by said Perrauld and Henry, clerk of Council. It covers 3 pp. in close script. (Edges ragged.)

Dec. 22, 1738. (10710) (2505) (10711) **Testimony** concerning theft at Meunier's inn, signed by "Ferchaud," "Martin" and "Laborde."

Dec. 22, 1738. Appearance of Perrauld from the Registry, demanding that aforesaid declaration of Ferchaud, Marin and Laborde be filed, of all of which act was passed and signed by "Perrauld," and "Henry, clerk." (Record in bad condition.)

Dec. 22, 1738. (10721) 1 p. **Petition to M. de Salmon** by Marthe Fremont, widow of Sr. Antoine Philippe Brusle, to have seals raised from effects of succession of her deceased husband, on account of the damage which may be done by rats, before any Councillor whom said Judge Salmon may appoint, which effects she promises to produce when so ordered. Signed: "Marthe Brusle."

(10721) Dec. 22, 1738. Order to raise seals from goods of deceased Antoine Philippe Brusle before Sr. Le Bretton, subdelegate of M. de Salmon, in the presence of the Attorney General of the King. Signed: "Salmon."

(10713) Fo. 11. (2507) 7½ pp. Dec. 23, 1738. On order of M. de Salmon, following petition of Marthe Fremont, widow of deceased Sr. Antoine Philippe Brusle, Sr. Louis Le Bretton proceeds to raising of seals of said succession and inventory, as shown with enumeration and appraisement of said goods in the presence of the Attorney General, the Clerk of Council, Sheriff.

(10360) Other papers filed in inventory of succession of Antoine Philippe Brusle. Bill presented by Dr. Prat for 100 livres on date of Sept. 3, 1730. Signed: "Fleuriau."

Dec. 24, 1738. 1p. No. 38[151]. See 38[84]. 39[154]. **Letter of Guinault to M. Rasteau.** (La Rochelle.) Reminding Mr. R. of Mr. Mirandes' letter of past July 10. Mr. R. will please to remit funds in question by next ship, unless they be already sent.

Dec. 24, 1738. 1p. No. 38[152]. See 39[11]. **Jean Baptiste Dupare,** military Captain, holds a note of 1185 francs and 6 sous against Sieur Chavannes, in favor of Sieur Pellerin.
Let Mr. C. be cited.
Action forward.

Dec. —, 1738. 1p. No. 38[153]. See 39[12]. **Petition of Recovery.** René Antoine Millet claims account of 109 francs from Cariton for timber and nails.
Let Cariton be cited.
Action forward Dec. 29.

Dec. 28, 1738. (10729) Fo. 9. (2508) 5 pp.

Marriage Contract between Sr. Joseph Chauvin Delery, son of deceased Sr. Joseph Delery, and Dame Hypolite Mercier, a native of Mobile, and Delle Marie Faucon Dumanoir, daughter of Sr. Jean Baptiste Faucon Dumanoir, Agent of the Company of the Indies, and Dame Charlotte Le Jaloux. Signed: "Delery," "J. B. Faucon Dumanoir," "Manon Faucon Dumanoir," "Noyan," "Lafreniere," "Dumanoir," "Semars de Bellile," "Bellair," "Livaudais," "Maret," "F. Galhot," "Enoul de Bellair," "Bienville," "Sumon," "Loiggete Maret," "Boisclaire," "J. Faucon de Noyan," "Chauvin Dezilest," "F. Gallot," "Vve Lefebvre," "Huber Bellair," "Henry, clerk." Document in bad condition; edges so badly torn that script is at times destroyed.

Dec. 29, 1738. (10734) Fo. 11. (2509) 5½ pp.

Partnership Agreement before notary (Henry) by Louis Tixerant and Antoine Aufrere for the making of pitch and tar, on the other side of the Lake (Pontchartrain), Sr. Tixerant furnishing twenty-five slaves and Sr. Aufrere fifteen, etc., as per contract. Signed: "Tixerant," "Aufrere," "Roumier," "Jahan," "Henry, notary."

(11773)

Acknowledgment of Debt of 50 livres to Mr. Tixerant, "for him as well as for Noyan," and moreover, I. O. S. "which I owe him for having paid the Clerk." (No date, no signature, a faded slip, with a memorandum of figures on margin.)

Dec. 30, 1738. 1p. X. No. 38[154]. See 37[147]. 39[152].

Nicolas Ducrat, alias Belhumeur, moves for the citation of Sieur Mayeux to pay an arreared claim of 600 francs in specie.

Action allowed and notice served on Jan. 2, 1739.

Edges torn.

Jan. 1, 1739. (2323)

Contract between Joseph Moreau and M. Salmon, Joseph Moreau obligating himself to deliver to the King's stores 40 barrels of rice at 10 L. 5 s. 6 d. a barrel.

Signed: "Salmon," "Dausseville," "F. Galhok," "Henry."

Jan. 4, 1739.
1p. 4.
No. 39.

Contract to Furnish Tar and Pitch. Claude Vignon alias La Combe and Jean Baptiste de Chavannes agree to furnish Mr. Gerard Pery all the tar and pitch product of their plant; the tar at 12 francs a quarter, and pitch at 16 francs a quarter. Goods to be delivered subject to inspection on wharf at N. O., or in warehouse at convenience. Payable either in Colonial currency or in merchandise, on occasion. Contract to last one year from coming March 1.

Duplicated. Pale ink.

Jan. 5, 1739.
1p.
No. A39.
See A36[21], A36[25], 38[41], 39[38], C40[156].

Receipt. Madame Louise de Marganne de Lavaltrie, widow of the late Michel Rossard, has received from Joseph Le Quintrek, alias Dupont, trustee for the vacant estate, the sum of 4800 francs in full discharge of all her claims.

Jan. 5, 1739.
1½pp.
No. 39[1].

Decisions in Sundry Suits.

1. Dupare *vs.* de Chavannes. For Dupare (1185f 6s.) See 38[152].
2. Millet *vs.* Cariton. For M. (109 francs.) See 38[153].
3. Estienne Louis *vs.* Jean Moreau. sale void; crop to be divided between the parties. See 38[149].
4. Duamnoir *vs.* Chaperon. C. shall now render account, in a month at latest, to the Attorney General. See 38[150].

Signed: Salmon, La Freniere, Fasende, Raguet.

Worn and soiled.

Jan. 7, 1739.
1p.
No. 39[2].
See 38[130], 39[20].

Petition to Sell Estate Goods. Mr. Gerard Pery, attorney for Captain (of marine troops) De Coustillos, executor for late Sieur Descayrac, asks leave to sell slaves and other goods of said estate.

Approved, subject to usual forms. Salmon.

Jan. 8, 1739.
(10992)
(2513)
Fo. 11.
3 pp.

Lease of Negro Slaves. Catherine Bertin, widow by a previous marriage of Noel Busson, now wife of Jacques Larche, separate in property, authorized by him, leases two negroes to Louis Riche of Pointe Coupee on conditions enumerated in act passed before Henry, Notary Royal. Signed: "femme Larche," "Jahan," "Roumier," "Henry."

(10996) slip. Inclosed in above document request of Thomas Remon to Mr. Piquery to pay 170 livres to Mrs. Larche. Not knowing how to write he makes his mark and Lemoieng signs as witness. Dated August 2, 1739.

(10995) Acknowledgement by Mrs. Larche of having received from Mr. Rasteau the sum of 200 livres paid for me on part of Louis Riche of Pointe Coupee. Signed: "Femme Larche." Dated Nov. 2, 1739, inclosed in 10992.

Jan. 8, 1739. (11000) (2515) Fo. 11. **Nuncupative Will of Laurent David,** who died on Conti Street. Not knowing how to write nor sign, he makes his will before the following witnessess: Thomas Layer, Jean Callier, Durivage who signed with Henry, notary. 2½ pp. torn.

Jan. 8, 1739. (10997) (2514) Fo. Vo. 11. **Settlement Between Widow Labe or Labbe and Company of the Indies.** Excerpt from Register of the Superior Council of May 5, 1737, regarding suit between Sr. Dumanior, agent of the Company, and Sr. Labe to credit his account with 13,000 livres. Signed: "Henry." Then follows acknowledgment by Sr. Faucon Dumanoir, agent of the Company of the Indies, to Widow Labbe, for the sum of 2,000 livres, which he declares cancels her debt to the Company. Signed: "J. B. Faucon Dumanoir." Registered and signed: "Henry, clerk."

Jan. 9, 1739. (1103) (2516) **Procuration.** Before Notary Royal, Antoine Patin, called Belair, to (blank) as he is obliged to return to his plantation and hereby empowers the said (blank) to act for him in the sale he has in view.

Jan. 9, 1739. (11005-11007) Fo. Vo. 11. (2517) 3 pp. **Discharge by Company of Indies** to Sr. Favrot and his wife, Marie Louise Brusle, for their debt to said Company. It is declared that Sr. and Dame Favrot made two payments in December 1738, and in advance in 1739, thereby cancelling their note and that of Sr. Delande, according to the terms of the obligation dated December 29, 1738, which precedes this receipt. Signed: "J. B. Faucon Dumanoir," "Roumier," "Henry, notary."

Jan. 9, 1739. Quoted 257. (2578) **Succession of Desuerlude at "Caskaquia" (Illinois.)** Proces verbal of proceeding under order of M. de la Loere Flaucourt, subdelegate and

5¾ pp. Civil Judge in Illinois, on petition of Sr. Buchet Attorney of Vacant Estates. The Clerk and Notary, before witnesses, affixed seals to movables of deceased Desuerlude, at Caskaquia and made an inventory with description and appraisement of said movables. By order of the Civil Judge these were sold on the 20th of January at public auction and the proceeds declared to Sr. Buchet. Collated copy signed: "Buchet." Document in very bad condition; part missing.

Jan. 12, 1739. (11020) Fo. Vo. 11. (2521) 2 pp. **Procuration.** Pierre Francois Santilly to (blank) to transact all necessary business concerning succession of constituant's deceased father, Sr. Thomas Santilly, authorizing him to act in his name even in business not here mentioned, on account of distance and until revocation of this present. Signed: "Santilly," "Jahan," "Roumier," "Henry, notary."

Jan. 12, 1739. (11016) Fo. Vo. 11. (2520) 4 pp. **Acknowledgement of Debt to Company of the Indies.** Simon Calais and his wife, widow of Capitaine, residents of Pointe Coupee, acknowledge a debt of 1483 livres 35s. 10d. to the Company of the Indies for negroes advanced during Capitaine's lifetime, promising to pay same to Sr. Faucon Dumanoir, Agent of the Company, in two payments between this date and January 1740, for security of same hypothecating all their movables together with their plantation.

Approved by M. de Salmon, appointed by the King Commissioner for the Company of the Indies. Signed: "Salmon."

January 12, 1739. Cancellation of said hypothecation and receipt for full payment of 1483 livres, 35s. 11d. Signed by Faucon Dumanoir, which discharges Simon Calais and his wife, who have paid in advance of the maturity of the obligation. Signed: "J. B. Faucon Dumanoir," "Jahan," "Bimont," "Henry, notary."

Jan. 13, 1739. (11024) (2523) Fo. Vo. 11. 2½ pp. **Lease of Negro Slaves.** Dame Elizabeth Guyot, authorized by procuration of her husband, Cezard De Blanc, now absent, leases two negroes and a negress to Sr. Delalande Dalcour, for 450 livres for one year, on clauses and conditions enumerated in lease. Henry, Notary Royal, and signed by: "Guiot Deblanc," "Roumier," "Dalcour," "Jahan," "Henry, notary."

Jan. 13, 1739. (11030) 4 pp. **Release of Debt.** Jean Baptiste Faucon Dumanoir, agent of the Company of the Indies, tenders receipt to Sr. Louis Cheval for the sum of 1014 livres, 1s., in discharge of debt of the Widow of Beauvillain, which discharge cancels mortgage by said Cheval and the debt of Catherine Mouton, widow of Bonvillain.

(11029) Copy. Preceeding this document: Petition of Catherine Mouton for sale of negro dated August 9, 1738, in order to pay debts left by Bonvillain, who was killed in Indian War, while serving under M. Dartaguette, who was also killed. Permit granted by Salmon.

(11027) (2524) Copy. Sale and transfer to Sr. Louis Cheval of a negro belonging to estate of deceased Antoine Bonvillian, by his widow Catherine Mouton, as authorized by order of Salmon, Commissioner appointed by the King for the affairs of the Company of the Indies, price of said negro to be paid in two payments, for security of which Cheval hypothecates all his movables, and especially the said salve, under date of August 12, 1739.

Jan. 13, 1739. (11033) Fo. Vo. 11. (2526) 2 pp. **Agreement to Furnish Horses to the Army.** Before the Notary Royal, Robert Avart, resident of Nachitoches, agrees to furnish to M. de Salmon, acting for the King, twenty horses or mares at the same price as the other residents will charge for those they are to supply for the war against the Chickassaws, to be paid by the Treasurer on receipt presented. Signed: "Salmon," "Robert Auvare," "Roumier," "De Troye," "Henry, clerk."

Jan. 13, 1739. (11031) Fo. Vo. 11. (2525) **Lease of Negro** (piece d'indie). Ferrandon, resident of this city, leases to Pierre Baron, living opposite Cannes Bruslees, a negro piece d'indie, named L'Esperance, for one year, at the price of 25 livres per month on conditions stated in lease before Henry, Notary Royal. Signed: "Ferandon," "Baron," "Jahan," "Roumier," "Henry, notary."

January 1, 1742. Ferrandon before the Council acknowledges having received the sum of 300 livres for the hire of his negro whom he has taken back, and by this receipt discharges Pierre Baron from all furthur obligation. Signed: "Ferandon," "Henry."

Jan. 14, 1739. (11035) Fo. Vo. 11. (2527)

Deposit by Ship Captain of Proceeds of Sale of Cargo. Sr. Raphael Perault, Captain of the ship, "Le Foudroyant," of Bordeaux, at present in the port of New Orleans, having in his possession 18,237 livres, 15s., 2d., proceeds of sales made of cargo owned by Sr. Pierre Doumare, a ship owner at Bordeaux, and by Sr. Mathieu Lainé and Firmant, residing at Bordeaux, deposits the said proceeds with Sr. D'Auseville, former Councillor, whom he constitutes his attorney, empowering him to divide said sum between Srs. Doumare, Mathieu and Fermant, according to their rights and to act for him in this business, detailing the different amounts, and to whom due, and to take all necessary steps to recover all that is due, etc. Signed: "D'Auseville," "Perauld" "Jahan," Roumier," "Henry."

Jan. 16, 1739. (11039) Fo. Vo. 11. (2528) 2 pp.

Lease of Negroes. Before Notary Royal Dame Marthe Fremont, widow in community of deceased Sr. Antoine Philippe Brusle, leases to Michel Brosset, two negroes, piece d'indie, named Polidor and Lafleur, for one year, for 250 livres on conditions stated in lease. Signed: "Brosset," "Lanusse," "Brusle," "Roumier," "Jahan," "Henry, notary."

Jan. 16, 1739. (11041) No. 41. (2529) 4½ pp.

Inventory of Succession of Simon Rousset. On petition of Sr. D'Auseville, Attorney of Vacant Estates, Jean Baptiste Raguet, Councillor, accompanied by the Clerk and Sheriff of the Council, in the presence of the Attorney General and of Attorney D'Auseville, after customary oath taken by wife of deceased Simon Rousset, proceeded to affix seals and to inventory, describe and appraise goods of said deceased.

(11053) 1 p.

Jan. 16, 1739. Petition to Superior Council asking to name Councillor before whom to make inventory of goods of Simon Rousset who died this morning. Signed: "Fleuriau."

(11052) 1 p.

Jan. 17, 1739. Petition to Superior Council by Attorney of Vacant Estates, stating that under order of Council, inventory of goods of deceased Simon Rousset, was made Jan. 16, 1739. Said Rousset, a carpenter died ab intestat, without heirs, his property consisting in an old house, an old negro and a few duds, for sale of which he asks that notices be posted in order to pay debts of said deceased. Signed: "D'Auseville."

Jan. 17, 1739. Permit for sale on compliance with usual formalities. Signed: "Salmon."

Jan. 18, 1739. Public notices of sale of estate of Simon Rousset, issued on Jan. 18, 25, and Feb. 1, 1739. Signed: "Lenormand."

(11058) Fo. Vo. 11. (2531) 4 pp.

Jan. 27, 1739. Sale of goods of succession of Simon Rousset, a carpenter, who died intestate, Jan. 16, 1739. Signed: "D'Auseville," "Piquery," "Boyau," "Lenormand." Document torn and stained, ink in some parts faded.

(11047) 5 pp. (note paper) (a copy)

Feb. 3, 1739. Sale and adjudication of house and lot of Simon Rousset, following order of Salmon on petition of Sr. D'Auseville, Attorney of Vacant Estates. After many bids, the "candle having died out" and no other bids forthcoming the lot and dwelling is adjudicated to Sr. Mathieu for the sum of 330 livres and the cost of adjudication.

(11046)

Costs of court for settling succession of deceased Simon Rousset, a carpenter: 68 livres, 10s. plus 2 livres for drummer.

Jan. 17, 1739. 2pp. 4. No. C 39.

Power of Attorney. Noel Soileau and his wife Dame Marie Joseph Richaume, of Natchez Post, to Francois Jatian, Company's employe, for certain business described with ample circumlocution.

Stained and blurred.

Jan. 18, 1739. 1p. No. 39[3].

Petition for Fulfilment of Contract. Joseph Lassus de Marsilly was sentenced (date left blank) to deliver to Sieur Bimont all the timber for building a house. Charles Lemoine, carpenter, received the material three years ago, but has not finished the house. Let him be cited to complete it.

Action allowed, and (faded) notice served on January 19.

Jan. 19, 1739. 1p. 4. No. 39[4]. See 38[86], 39[126], 39[240].

Letter of La Mossu to Tasteau. Referring to a previous letter on account of a collection from one Tardy, which T. writes that he paid. If so, please remit to Mr. Cosse, pilot on King's ship.

Black seal.

Jan. 21, 1739. (11055) Fo. Vo. 11. (2530) 3 pp.

Acknowledgment of Debt to Company of Indies. Before Notary Royal of Louisiana, Jean Moreau, and Mariane Giraudon, his wife, formerly wife of deceased Louis Vigier, acknowledge debt of 15,685 livres, 10s., due to the Company

of the Indies, contracted by said Mariane Giraudon and Louis Vigier, which Jean Moreau and Mariane Giraudon obligate themselves to pay in yearly payments of 1200 livres in current specie until full payment of debt. For security thereof they hypothecate all their movables, together with their plantation. Signed by Marianne Giraudon, J. B. Faucon Dumanoir, Bimont, Jahan, and Henry, notary. Approved by Salmon.

Jan. 24, 1739. 1p. 4. No. 39[5]. See 38[142], 38[143]. **Letter of P. Estival to Rasteau.** Referring again to his loss by fire, and asking again for a draft.

Jan. —, 1739. See 38[102]. **Memorandum of Sale.** Personal effects of Louis Louet.

No preamble, no conclusion.

Proceeds come short of 90 francs.

Jan. 27, 1739. 3pp. No. 38[144]a. **Sale of Personal Effects.** Marginal heading: Jean D'Huis. List of articles presumably belonging to said Jean D'Huis, sold at auction.

There is no formal preamble, no conclusion.

Jan. 29, 1739. La Rochelle. 2pp. No. 39[7]. See 39[117]. **Letter of J. Q. Raineaux to P. Rasteau.** To assure P. R. of "my civilities" (pour vous assurer Demais Sivillitez). Had "counted on the honor of seeing you" (que jorais ut L'honneur de vous voir), but was disappointed.

Please forward by Mr. Causse, pilot, a certificate showing payment of goods consigned in the package of late Lasserre. Writer's commission is contingent on outcome.

(Better script than spelling.)

Jan. 29, 1739. (11113) 1 p. **Succession of Marie Cellier, Wife of Pierre Mayeux.** Petition to M. de Salmon, Councillor, Commissioner of the Marine, Intendant and First Judge in the Superior Council, by Pierre Mayeux, resident of Pointee Coupee, to call a family meeting to elect a tutor and an under tutor to Genevieve, Cecile, Magdeleine, and Marguerite, minor children of petitioner and deceased Marie Cellier. Signed: "Mayeux."

Jan. 29, 1739. Order for relatives of said minors to assemble before Salmon this day, at 2 p. m. Signed: "Salmon."

(11112)
3 p.

Jan. 29, 1739. Proces verbal of family meeting called to elect a tutor and under tutor to children of Pierre Mayeux and Marie Cellier. Pierre Mayeux elected tutor and Jean Carron under tutor and both accepting and taking customary oath, homologation of said election. Signed: "Lenormand," "Maieux," "Roumier," "Menlo," "Caron," "Piquery," "Salmon," "Henry, clerk."

(11106)
5 pp.

Feb. 14, 1739. On petition of Pierre Mayeux, inventory taken of goods, cattle and slaves belonging to Pierre Mayeux and his deceased wife, Marie Cellier, before Pierre Honny, subdelegate of M. de Salmon, in the presence of Albert de Quir, and appraisement of same by Soissone, Pierre Mayeux being about to marry Laurent David's widow. Signed: "P. Honny," "Alart-de quiz."

Jan. 29, 1739.
(11062)
(2532)
Fo. Vo. 11.
2½ pp.

Contract of Employment as Cooper. Forcade enters into agreement with Aufrere, to ply his trade as cooper in Aufrere's workshop on the other side of the Lake, for three years, the said Forcade to have lodging, board and laundry, at expense of said Aufrere, on clauses and conditions enumerated in contract. Henry, Notary Royal, and signed by Aufrere, Bimont, Roumier, and Henry, notary.

Jan. 30, 1739.
(11065)
Fo. Vo. 11.

Tutorship of Minor Japiau. Attorney General Fleuriau petitions Salmon as Commissioner of Marine and Intendant, stating that Sr. Japiau and his wife of Pointee Coupee, being dead, Sr. Hanotiau was elected tutor to their minor child. Sr. Hanotiau has since died and his widow is married again and asks to be discharged of the tutorship and desires to render an account of her husband's administration of the Japiau estate. The child's grandmother has remarried and her husband, Gruel Lamarrne, will accept the tutorship. Salmon issues an order appointing La Marne tutor with custody of the person and property of the minor and orders Mrs. Hanotiaux to render her account before Mr. Raguet "one of us". This brief proper is an interesting example of the pleadings of that day.

Feb. 2, 1739.
(11069)

Agreement Regulating Settlement of Finding of Arbitration. Pierre and Mathurin Dreux after having taken cognizance of the sentence of arbitration rendered by Raguet and Morisset in

the presence of Sr. Jonathas Darby, agree that, independently of the decision there rendered, Sr. Mathurin Dreux will pay from his private means what is due to M. Dhauterive whilst he was in their partnership, and likewise promises the same towards the succession of Drilleau, which is in M. Morisset's hands, which agreement will not cause them to derogate from the other articles of the sentence of arbitration. Signed by Dreux, M. Dreux, Darby, Morisset, Jahan, Roumier, and Henry, clerk.

(11066)
(2533)
Fo. Vo. 11.
3 pp.

Sentence of arbitration rendered by Srs. Raguet and Morisset, to decide and terminate contestations which date from 1720 when a verbal partnership was entered into by the Dreux brothers. Document is signed by Raguet and Morisset. Ratified and filed in Registry April 20, 1738, and signed: "P. Dreux", "M. Dreux."

(11069)

Deposited in Registry, Sept. 13, 1738. Document stained and charred and lower edges torn.

Feb. 3, 1739.
Corbeil.
8pp.
No. 39[8].

Guardians Appointed. Proceedings whereby Marie Claude Maschet, widow of late Jean Nicolas Allevin, becomes elected guardian of her minor children and their uncle, Tristan Allein, surrogate guardian

See 39[9].

The children are Jean Baptiste Claude, aged 11 years; Charles Francois, aged 4 years; Jean Antoine, aged 1½ years; Marie Jeanne, aged 13 years; Marie Magdelaine, aged 7 years; Marie Claude, aged 5 years.

Feb. 21.

Appended certificate concerning heirs of late Francois Allevin, deceased at Mobile.

Feb. 3, 1739.
3pp.

Baptismal Certificates. From registers of St. Leonard's Church, Corbeil.

No. 39[9].
See 39[8].
39[10].

Marie Simone Allevin, daughter of Francois Allevin and his wife Madeleine Gibier, was baptized on November 9, 1688.

39[14].

Francois Allevin (brother of Marie Simone), on January 28, 1691.

Tristan Allevin (another brother), on June 21, 1693.

Jean Nicolas Allevin (another brother) on March 4, 1696.

Feb. 3, 1739. Corbeil. 4pp. No. 39[10]. See 39[9], 39[14], 39[71].

Power of Attorney. Parties Tristan Allevin, Jean Louis Allevin, Marie Simone Allevin and Marie Claude Machet, widow of Jean Nicolas Allevin, to (name left blank), for settling estate of the late Francois Allevin.

Feb. 3, 1739. (11076) (2530) Fo. Vo. 11. 4 pp.

Marriage Contract. Before Henry, Notary Royal, between Sieur Rene Petit, son of Nicolas Petit, deceased, and Francoise Bertrand, a native of Quebec, Canada, and Francoise Luce, formerly Francoise La Roche. Signed: "Francoise Luce," "Chenie," "Le Melle," "Jahan," "Bimont," "D'Auseville," "Roumier," "Henry, notary."

Slightly stained but well preserved and perfectly legible.

Feb. 3, 1739. (11072) (2535) Fo. Vo. 11. 2 pp.

Complaint of Theft before the Registry of Superior Council by Joseph Herbert, clerk of Sr. Rateau, wholesale merchant of this Colony, of a theft committed in the store on the previous night and testimony as to the amount of money stolen by the thieves, who came in through the space of a picket torn from the fence. Signed: "J. Herbert."

(11073) Feb. 3, 1739. Proces verbal of official visit to aforementioned domicile and shop, on petition of J. Herbert, description of conditions there found, which proces verbal was registered. Signed by J. Herbert, Fleuriau, Salmon, Henry, clerk.

(11074) Feb. 3, 1739. Memorandum of objects stolen at M. Rasteau's store, at 2 a. m. and appraisement of same, amounting to sum of 559 livres.

Feb. 3, 1739. (11070) (2536) Fo. Vo. 11. 1½ pp.

Acknowledgment of Debt and Mortgage. Before Notary Royal, Alexis Conard, inn-keeper or New Orleans, and Marie Francoise Gonzalle, his wife, acknowledge that they owe to Sr. Raymond Amyault D'Auseville, Councillor in the Superior Council, the sum of 404 livres, 2s., 10d., which they promise and obligate themselves to pay in one payment, in coin, on demand of Sr. D'Auseville, and for security of same they hypothecate all their movables and immovables and those that they may hereafter possess. Signed by Connard, Francoise Gonzalle, Roumier, Jahan, Henry.

Feb. 4, 1739.
The Cape.
1p. 4.
No. 39[11].
See 39[12].

Letter of Bouyer to Rasteau. Advising Mr. R. that B. has consigned to Captain Roux of "Le Mars" from La Rochelle, now sailing for N. O., a small bale of dry goods, belonging to Mr. Girardin, storekeeper of the King's farms at Nantes. Mr. R. will please to sell these goods: no outlet for them at the Cape, and they are "prohibited" (proybee in Europe) as being of English make. "Europe," no doubt, here means France.

Feb. 4, 1739.
The Cape.
4pp.
No. 39[12].
See 39[11].
39[33].

Letter of Seignette DuJardin to P. Rasteau, His Nephew. (Answered June 5.) Compliments. Hopes to receive a remittance on a certain invoice. Uncle has returned from coast of Guinea (whence he reached the Cape on past Oct. 20), with a cargo of slaves (284; but 107 died by reason of the long transit, 82 days). Sale yielded upwards of 25,000 francs. Expects to make another trip; maybe later he will settle in Louisiana. Sends a lot of lime juice (sirop de limon): also a Creole negro, bought at a bargain, 1100 francs: discount for marooning trait.

Reference to Captain Boyer's consignment.

Feb. 4, 1739.
1p. 4.
No. 39[13].
See 39[15].

Petition for Binding Contract. Commander Charles Le Roy, of ship "Notre Dame de Bon Secours," Nantes, and Lieut. Chaillon, of same ship, agreed with Mr. Dreux, Senior, of N. O., on past January 4, with reference to half profits in fishing and hunting. Petitioners furnished equipment, and Mr. D. was to fish and hunt.

Let D. be cited to return a buccaneer gun.
Action forward, February 5.
Edges worn.

Feb. 4, 1739.
Corbeil.
1p.
No. 39[14].
See 39[9],
39[10].

Baptismal Certificate and Burial Record. Jean Louis Gibier, was born on May 19, and baptized on May 20, 1702.

Francois Allevin (paterfamilias), gunsmith, died on 14 November, 1719, and was buried Nov. 15, aged 60 years.

Marriage record: May 25, 1723, Jean Nicolas Allevin and Marie Claude Machet.

Jean Nicolas Allevin died November 10, 1738, buried November 11. Aged 42 years.

Curiously wormeaten, together with other papers of this period.
Collated.

Feb. 5. 1739. (11080) Fo. Vo. 11. (2537) 1½ pp.

Lease of Real Property. Etienne Mathe, proprietor of a house situated on Conti Street, leases space to DuDie, who obligates himself to pay quarterly the sum of twenty-two livres, said Mathe not being responsible for any repairs on said premises. Act before Henry, notary, and signed by Matte, Roumier, Jahan, Henry.

Feb. 5, 1739. (11084)

Petition for Permission to Sell Real Property. By Villeure to M. de Salmon, Commissioner of the Marine, Intendant and First Judge in the Superior Council, for permit to sell a lot in this city, which carries no mortgage nor obligation whatsoever. Signed: "Villeure."

Permit granted on compliance with usual formalities. Signed: "Salmon."

(11085) 1½ pp.

Feb. 5, 1739. Declaration before Notary by Andre Villeure of having sold a house fronting on Conde Street, on lot No. 11, adjoining the King's property on one side and that of Sr. Provenche on the other, and that of Madam Petit de Livilliers at one end, to Madam de Voparin for the sum of 2500 livres, reserving for himself during his life, the two rooms on said lot, which he now occupies, with the same privileges he has always had, the fruits on said lot being common as well as the garden and expense thereof, between the vendor and the purchaser. In case of death of Villeure or said Dame Bonet, the whole to go to the survivor, as personal property which no one will have a right to contest, and after death of the aforementioned, the said lot with all improvements thereon will go to the heirs of Madam Vosparin who hereby obligates herself to pay for all necessary repair of fences on her side and he agrees to the same on his side.

½ pp. (11086)

Feb. 5, 1739. Sr. Andre Villeure and Dame Vauparin requests that the foregoing agreement be inserted in the minutes of the Superior Council and act passed of same as soon as formalities prescribed have been fulfilled for protection of those concerned. Signed: "C. Bonet," "Villeure."

(11082) Fo. Vo. 11. (2538)

Feb. 6, 1739. Sale of lot and house and improvements thereon, situated on Conde Street, by Andre Villeure, to Dame Marie Bonet, widow of Michel Vauparin, on conditions heretofore enumerated in previous agreement, for the sum of 2500 livres payable in three months, for secur-

ity of which payment, Dame Bonet hypothecates her movables and immovables and especially the said house. Act passed before Henry, Notary Royal. Signed by him and by Villeure, Bonet, Roumier and Jahan.

(11087) Feb. 7, 1739. Receipt for 2,500 livres and discharge of Dame Bonet of all obligations incurred by purchase of aforementioned house, for which vendor gives full discharge and receipt is filed by Henry, notary. Signed by Villeure, Roumier, Jahan, Henry.

Feb. 7, 1739. (11098) (2541) Fo. Vo. 11. 2 pp. **Acknowledgment of Debt and Mortgage.** Before Notary Royal Sr. Alexis Connard and his wife, Marie Francoise Gonzalle, so authorized by him, acknowledge owing to Dr. Gerard Pery the sum of 788 livres,11s., which they both solidarily, one for the other obligate themselves to pay in three months and for security of said payment they also solidarily affect and hypothecate their movables and immovables, they are now possessed of and those that they may hereafter possess. Signed: "Connard," "Francoise Gonzalle," "Roumier," "Jahan," "Henry, notary."

Feb. 9, 1739. (11094) Fo. Vo. 11. (2540) 4 pp. **Marriage Contract** before Henry, Notary Royal, between Jacques Janis, son of Francois Janis and Simone Rousseau, a native of Three Rivers,Bishopric of Quebec, and Marie Baguette, daughter of deceased Baguette and Marie_____ Francois Roumier and Rev. P. Le Petit, Superior of the Jesuits, consenting for the bride in default of parents. Signed by Marie Anne Baguette, Le Petit S. J., Roumier, Villeur, Jahan, Henry.

Feb. 17, 1739. 2pp. No. 39[15]. See 39[13]. **Decisions in Sundry Suits:**

1. Leroy *vs.* Dreux. Contract shall stand. Let D. have the seine and start to fish on the first day of next week. If plaintiff refuse, D. may keep the gun and contract will be void. Cost divided.

38[154]. 2. Belhumeur *vs.* Mayeur de Lormaison. More time allowed. Contingent judgment for plaintiff.

3. Attorney General is granted his request for the registration, and subsequent execution, of a certain legal act by way of Paris. Salmon, Fazende.

Feb. 25, 1739.
(11090)
Fo. Vo. 11.
(2539)
4 pp.

Assumption of Debt Due on Negro. Before Notary Royal, with consent of Sr. Faucon Dumanoir, agent of the Company of the Indies, Joseph Verret and his wife, Edme Seingue, have taken from Gaspard Toups a negro named Macon, which he acquired from the Company, the said Verret and his wife acknowledge owing the Company of the Indies the sum of 1114 livres, 10s., 11d., obligating themselves solidarily one for the other to pay said sum in three payments, within eighteen months and for security of same hypothecate their movables and immovables, particularly the said negro Macon, and by these presents releasing said Gaspard Toups from his indebtedness to the Company for said negro. Signed by Verret, J. B. Faucon Dumanoir, Bimont, Jahan, and Henry.

Seen and approved by Salmon.

Feb. 25, 1739.
1p.
No. 39[16].
See 39[17],
39[42].

Report of Death of Slave. Capraise Mathieu, custodian for Coustillas estate, files word of the death of Marianne, aged 50 years, a negress belonging to said estate. She had been ailing with a chronic infirmity.

Feb. 25, 1739.
2pp.
No. 39[17].

Memorandum of Account. Coustillas estate to Dupard, Dr. Meat bill and other items, total 188 francs and 1 sou. The creditor, Pierre de Lylle alias Dupard, opposes sale of estate goods until foregoing debt be satisfied.

Feb. 25, 1739.
2pp.
No. 39[18].
See 39[17].
39[19].
39[28].

Estate Accounts Filed. Maritime and mercantile accounts and commercial papers deposited in Recorder's office by Mr. Gerard Pery, with reference to settlement of de Coustillas estate. The matter shall be communicated to Mr. D'Auseville, attorney for vacant estates.

Feb. 26, 1739.
2pp.
No. 39[19].
See 39[18].

Petition of Recovery. Pierre Dreux reports the loss of a horse which he had bought for hauling settlers' goods between Bayou St. Jean and N. O. The horse roamed into the "desert" of the late Mr. Coustillas who forthwith ordered his negroes to kill it. Afterwards, Mr. C. gave the petitioner a substitute horse, which proved useless for work, although Mr. C. refused other satisfaction. Petitioner now claims 363 francs and interest from Attorney D'Auseville.

Action forward; notice served on March 3.

Feb. 27, 1739.
2pp.
No. 39[20].
See 39[2].
39[21].
39[23].

Petition to Advertise Sale. Mr. Gerard Pery suspended the third announcement of the sale of negroes belonging to Descairac estate, because they were ill. Being now convalescent, let them be advertised for sale on Sunday next; the sale to take place on the following Tuesday.

Approved: Salmon.

Feb. 27, 1739.
(11102)
Fo. Vo. 11.
(2543)
4 pp.

Marriage Contract of Pierre Mayeux, resident of Pointee Coupee, widower of Marie Cellier, a native of Maintenoy in Picardy, Bishopric of Amiens, and Dame Marie Francoise Mane, widow of Laurent David. Signed by Maieux, Daublin, Thomas Lege, Roumier, and Henry, notary.

The four foregoing documents (11102,11106, 11112,11113) tied together.

March 3, 1739.
(11120)
Fo. Vo. 11.
(2545)
2 pp.

Contract for Service passed before Notary Royal between Jacques Hubert Belair and Francoise Desillet, partners, and Pierre Castel who hires himself to them for two years, for trade of pelts with the Choctaws, at the sum of 400 livres per year, his wife and himself receiving board and lodging at expense of said Belair and Desillet. Signed by Bellair, Piere Castelle, Jahan, Roumier and Henry, notary.

March 3, 1739.
(11115)
Fo. Vo. 11.
(2544)

Judicial Sale of Two Negroes coming from the Islands, one called Legrange sold for 1800 livres, the other for 900 livres. Document is badly torn and stained with part missing.

Adjudication of Negroes before Mr. Le Bretton, subdelegate of M. Salmon, for 2,700 livres. (Note attached to previous document, stained and in pale ink.)

(11118)

April 25. Statement of garment furnished to negro Laborde on his arrival from San Domingo. Certified by "Le Bretton." (Pinned to previous document.)

No date.
with March 3.

Adjudication of Negro named La Grange to Mr. Du Breuil for 1800 livres.

(11119)
slip.
1739.

Adjudication of Negro named La Vulee to Mr. Du Breuil for 900 livres.

The act is signed by J. B. Faucon Dumanior, La St. Joseph, Bimont, Roumier and Henry, notary. Petit declared that he could not sign nor write.

(11135) Seen and approved by Salmon, Commissioner named by the King for the affairs of the Company. Signed: "Salmon." Document stained and edges ragged.

March 3, 1739. 3pp. No. 39[21]. **Sale of Descairac Property.** On motion of Mr. Gerard Pery, executor of the estate of late Calizte Descairac; slaves and other property, to total amount of 9083½ francs.

Signed: Le Bretton. Fleuriau. Henry, Recorder. Le Normand.

March 3, 1739. 3pp. No. 39[22]. See 39[61], 39[175], 39[762]. C39[48]. **Petition of Recovery.** Barthelemy Bimont, Company's employee, complains of a broken contract which he had concluded with Messrs. Marsilly and Trepanier on May 15, 1735, for the building (by them) of a house. He has already obtained a Court ruling, dated August 4, 1736, for compensation because of delay; but the parties fail to respond. Let Mr. Marsilly be cited as jointly accountable towards execution of the contract. Petitioner also claims 1500 francs by way of indemnity.

Action allowed. (Incidental mention of a cellar.)

March 4, 1739. 2pp. No. 39[23]. **Petition for Copy of Will.** Negroes Louis and Catharine, acting also for their fellow slaves Jeanne Marguerite, Baptiste, and "little Louis"; as likewise for mulattoes Pierre, Marianne and Francoise, beseech a copy or extract of the will of their late master, Captain De Coustillas, who had promised them their liberty, subject to the good pleasure of Governor de Bienville and Judge Salmon.

Copy granted; Salmon. (Captain de C. died at the new fort, near Chicacha nation.)

March 5, 1739. 2pp. No. 39[24]. **Petition of Recovery.** Sieur B.—— (his name is garbed in several inconsistent forms), garbles a plea to bring one Estienne des Cuirs to account for a certain transaction in tobacco. B. had bought the tobacco and paid for it, but Estienne sold it contrary to the law of nations, to another party, Germain. Let Estienne either deliver the goods to B., or pass for same.

Action allowed: Salmon.

March 5, 1739. 2pp. No. 39[25]. See 39[26]

Petition to Void Sale of Slave. Remy Poiseau, soldier of the garrison at Natchitoches, bought a slave at auction, for 1000 francs, and although the crier disclosed the fact that the slave had a sore foot, the purchaser was not aware of the chronic and incurable nature of said ailment. He would have the sale voided.

Judge Salmon refers the matter to Recorder Henry, who answers that he merely received the funds, and had no other part or knowledge in the transaction. Judge Salmon then advises annulment of the sale and return of the slave to owner.

March 5, 1739. 1p. No. 39[26]. See 39[25].

Medical Certificate. Dr. Prat has inspected a negro named Argus, recently bought by a soldier of the garrison at Natchitoches. Said negro is badly ulcerated, and unfit for ordinary service.

(Judge Salmon gives proper weight to this report in voiding the sale.)

March 6, 1739. (11125) slip.

Declaration that Mr. St. Louis owes nothing to the Company of the Indies, never having acquired any negroes from it. Signed at Pointee Coupee by Gueho.

March 6, 1739. (11126) (2547)

Proceedings to Confirm Manumission of Slaves. Excerpt from will made by Mr. de Coustilhas, a collated copy furnished by Notary Henry, accompanying the petition presented by Louis Connard, a negro slave.

(11128) 3½ pp.

March 6, 1739. Petition to M. de Bienville by Louis Connard and his wife Catherine, asking that freedom granted them and their four children by will of M. de Coustilhas, their late master, be confirmed by Governor and Intendent. Confirmation of said manumission by Gov. Bienville and Intendant Salmon, who affix their seals thereto. Signed: "Bienville," "Salmon." Seals in good condition.

March 7, 1739. (11133) (2548) 2½ pp.

Acknowledgment of Debt and Mortgage to Company before Notary Royal. Joseph Petit, called St. Joseph, and Francoise Lefebvre, his wife, widow of late Denis Bonaventure, acknowledge that they are in debt to the Company of the Indies to the amount of 5,763 livres, 12s., 9d., sum due by succession of deceased Bonaventure being 3,077 livres, 16s., 3d., which sum Sr. Petit

and his wife solidarily one for the other promise to pay to Sr. Dumanoir or to any other named by the Company, in yearly payments, to be completed in 1742; for security of same the said Sr. and Dame Petit hypothecate all their movables and immovables, particularly their negroes, plantation and house in the city, until full payment of same.

March 7, 1739. 1p. No. 39[27]. See 38[110], 39[47]. **Attachment of Funds** In virtue of antecedent proceedings (Dec. 7, 1727), moved by Francois Chastang and associates, over a claim of 2000 francs by Company of the Indies against Desclerc estate, Sheriff Le Normand seizes funds thereof with Recorder Henry. This claim is the residue item of a larger debit.

March 7, 1739. 4pp. No. 39[28]. See 39[18], 39[35]. **Petition of Recovery.** Mr. Gerard Pery rehearses a diffuse exposition of his affairs with the late Mr. De Coustillas, and pleads for sale of the estate's movable property to satisfy creditors. The Attorney General and Attorney D'Auseville discuss the matter, but the record of their advice is torn and faded out of coherent recognition. At all events, real estate must not yet be sold, and Mr. Pery is to submit his data for further consideration.

March 9, 1739. 3pp. No. 39[29]. **Petition to Cancel Contract.** Jean Joseph Le Kintrek alias Dupont recalls the trade compact formulated between himself and Joseph Blanpain, on the one side, and Mr. Gerard Pery on the other. It appears, however, that the written version, which LeK. and B. signed in the dark as it were, differed materially from their oral agreement, and gave undue advantage to G. P. Let him be cited and the compact annulled.

Action allowed.

Blurred and stained.

March 9, 1739. (11136) (2549) Fo. Vo. 11. 2 pp. **Contract to Build Boat.** Before Notary Royal, Charles Lemoine and Jean Moreau, partners, agree with Jean Baptiste de Chavannes and Claude Vignon de Lacombe, to construct a boat 44 feet long, to complete it entirely with caulking, etc., and to launch it when finished, the whole according to plans agreed on for the sum of 2,600 livres, which the said Chavannes and La Combe obligate themselves to pay to said builders in two pay-

ments, 100 livres in the course of this month and the remainder on delivery. Signed by Le Moine De Chavannes, Vignon La Combe, Roumier, Jahan, Henry, notary.

(11138)
3 pp.

March 9, 1739. Plans for a boat to be built for Mssrs. La Combe and de Chavannes made by Dizet, carpenter of the King, in the presence and with consent of Charles Lemoine and Jean Moreau. Signed by Le Moine, De Chavannes, Vignon La Combe.

March 10, 1739. **Contract by Free Negro to Act as Supercargo.** Scipion, free negro, willingly enters into an agreement with Rene Petit, to take charge of his barge (voiture) from New Orleans to Illinois, to obey all said Petit's orders during said journey, for seeing cargo on board in New Orleans as well as discharged of said cargo into store in Illinois, on conditions set out. Sr. Petit obligating himself to pay him after their arrival 200 livres in current money besides the 50 livres which Scipion acknowledges having received from him. Signed: "Roumier," "Jahan," "Henry, notary."

(11142)
(2550)
Fo. Vo. 11.
3 pp.

March 10, 1739. **Petition for Account Rendered.** Michel Bos, guardian of Francois Moron, backs himself upside down through a plea for the appointment of a trustee, whereby Michel may render account to his ward; and in particular, one Mayeur shall clear up a certain transaction which involved the sale of a savagess of the Moron estate. Referred by Judge Salmon to the Attorney General, who approves, point for point. Seconded, with orders in consequence, by Judge Salmon.

3pp.
No. 39[30].

March 10, 1739. **Maritime Receipt.** Captain Jacques Andre Provost, of ship "La Perle," has received of Mr. Rasteau (Senior), for delivery to Mr. Paul Rasteau at N. O., a specified list of merchandise; and the sum of 2618 francs for freight.

La Rochelle.
1p.
No. 39[31].
See 39[32].

Printed form, written entries.

March 10, 1739. **Invoice of Merchandise.** Goods consigned by La Perle, Captain Jacques Andre Provost, to "my son Paul Rasteau" at N. O., on the part of Rasteau, Sr.

La Rochelle.
5pp.
No. 39[32].
See 39[31].

Component shipments come from parties at Rouen, Amsterdam, St. Etienne, Bordeaux.

Total bill, 27359 francs and 1 sou.

Ragged edges, and rent in last page.
Outside memorandum: "Invoice of the commercial consignment R. by the ship 'La Perle.' Arrived by the ship 'L'Aimable Susanne', 1740."

March 12, 1739. The Cape. 3pp. No. 39[33]. See 39[12], 39[93], 39[93]. **Letter of Seignette DuJardin to His Nephew P. Rasteau.** Sends a lot of lime juice and also some lemon juice, obtained from the clergy. Expects to send a likely negro, for P. R. to sell and remit proceeds to France.
Our friend Dallebeno would be glad to have some "cardinals." (Cardinal birds.)
(Postscript.)

March 12, 1739. (11145) (2551) 2 pp. **Sale of Land by Act** before Notary Royal four arpents front by usual depth, sold by Etienne Louis and Anna, his wife, to Sr. Blanpin, Sr. Le Quintrek, called Dupont, acting in his name, for the sum of 220 livres which vendor has received cash. Signed by Le Kintrek, Roumier, Jahan and Henry.

March 12, 1739. (11147) Fo. 12. (2552) **Declaration of Intent to Sue.** Sr. Gerard Pery declares to Clerk of Council that he intends to prosecute Sr. D'Auseville as Attorney of Vacant Estates to recover the sums due him by succession of deceased Dewurtillen. Signed "Pery," "Henry."

March 13, 1739. (11148) Fo. 12. (2553) 2 pp. **Exchange of Real Property** before Notary Royal. Jean Ferchaud, merchant of New Orleans, and Charles Marquet and Dore, his wife, enter into agreement to exchange a lot situated on Royal Street, opposite Sr. Voisin, owned by Ferchaud, for a half a lot on St. Louis Street adjoining property of Sr. Deslattes owned by Marquet and his wife, both lots having a house thereon. Signed by Ferchaud, Jahan, Roumier and Henry, notary.

March 13, 1739. 3pp. No. C39[1]. **Real Estate Deal.** Jean Ferchaud exchanges with Charles Marquet, sailmaker, and his wife Marie Dore, a site in this town, opposite Mr. Voisin's house in rue Royale, with a house thereon roofed with shingles, and another house roofed with bark, both having brick chimneys, for a half lot in rue St. Louis, with house thereon;

and Mr. Ferchaud pays 800 francs besides, in view of the better building on his side of the bargain.

These properties are unencumbered.

March 13, 1739. 1p. 1p. No. 39[34]. **Court Summons.** Sheriff Le Normand notifies Sieur to appear and plead in the suit moved by Sieur —— to appear and plead in the suit moved by Cadet ——.

Faded very nearly extinct.

March 13, 1739. 1p. No. 38[35]. See 39[28], 39[76]1. **Injunction Filed.** Pierre Dreux opposes the sale of De Coustillas goods until he be paid for 28 pounds of Illinois bread and for 24 pounds of French bread, furnished to late Mr. Descairat on behalf of late Mr. DeC., by Michel Portier. Voucher was tendered Mr. D. by widow of said Bordier. French bread was rated at 6 sous per lb.; Illinois bread at 4 sous.

March 14, 1739. (11151) Fo. 12. (2554) 5 pp. **Marriage Contract** before Notary Royal between Mr. Pierre Benoit Payen, Squire, Chevalier de Chavoy de Noyan, Adjutant of the troops at the Post of Mobile, son of deceased Jacques Payen, Sieur de Noyan, Lord of Chavoy, and of Dame Jeanne Catherine Lemoyne, his wife, a native of Darille, archbishopric of Paris, and Dame Marie Faucon Dumanoir, widow of Sieur Joseph Chauvin de Lery. Signed: "Chvr de Chavoy," "Bienville," "Salmon," 'Marie Faucon veuve Delery," "Noyan," "J. B. Faucon Dumanoir" "Lafreniere," 'Margery Salmon," "Jahan," "Francios de Noyan," "Louboey," "Livaudais," "Le Bretton," "Simard de Bellile Ayde Major," "Bellair," "Demouy," "Nicolas Boisclaire Chauvin," "Enoul de Bellile," "Babin Livaudon," "Leblanc de St. Aignet," "Roumier," "Henry, notary."

(11156) Demand by Fleuriau for registration of above contract.

(11157) April 4, 1739. Donation in aforementioned contract, in an extra session of the Council, was read aloud and entered in the minutes of the Council. Signed "Henry, clerk."

March 14, 1739. La Rochelle. 1p. No. 39[36]. See 39[33], 38[37]. **Letter of Allard Berlin, Jr. to His Brother-in-Law Paul Rasteau.** Urging sale of the goods delivered by "my cousin Durand." Mr. Fabry embarked for N. O. 12 days ago; he will report how many times they drank P. R.'s health.

March 14, 1739. La Rochelle. 1p. No. 39[37]. See 39[36].

Letter of Madame Rasteau Berlin to Her Brother Paul Rasteau. Affectionate greetings and very lame spelling; "de tou mon quer"; "ta tre eumble servante."

March 14, 1739. 1p. No. 39[38]. See A39.

Receipt. J. B. Faucon Dumanoir, Company's agent, has received of Joseph Le Quintrek alias Dupont, trustee of Mr. Rossard's estate, the sum of 2008 francs, in discharge of allotted claim; but not in prejudice to Company's rights against Rossard assets in France.

Registered May 14, 1739.
Raguet.

March 15, 1739. (11158) (2555) Fo. 12.

Declaration by Gerard Pery, merchant of this city, in the Registry of the Superior Council, that the contract passed between him and Le Quintrek and his partner, was in good faith.....(lower portion torn.) Signed: "G. Pery."

March 15, 1739. 2pp. No. 39[39]. See 39[29], 39[68].

Remonstrance. Mr. G. Pery had no thought of driving a biased bargain with Le Quintrek and his partner. If they stickle over G. P.'s privilege of withdrawing sooner than themselves, he is willing to bind himself to the same term of five years, binding on them. If they have other objections, he counsels arbitration.

Communicated to Le Kintrek on behalf of Blanpain, as well.

March 16, 1739. (11172) Fo. 12. (2557) 3 pp.

Agreement to Render Service at the Army Camp. Louis Roy, wheelwright, with M. de Salmon, Intendant of this Province, to go up to the Post which has been established to make war on the Savages, there to work at his trade, on all works necessary during the space of one year, called for by the King's Engineers, within his trade; Salmon, on his side, obligating himself in the King's name to furnish tools, and one and a half rations for subsistance for a year and the sum of 120 livres per month which will be paid by the Treasurer of the Marine from the 17th of the present month. Signed by Salmon, Roumier, Jahan, Henry, notary.

March 17, 1739. (11175) (2558) Fo. 12. 2 pp.

Contract for Deer Skins before Notary Royal between Sr.Gerard Pery, merchant of New Orleans, and Claude Raynaus d'Avignon, said Avignon to turn over to Sr. Pery all the deerskins coming to him from Mobile or elsewhere, said Pery obligating himself to pay 40s. apiece for dried pelts. Signed: "Avignon," "G. Pery," "Jahan," "Roumier," "Henry."

March 18, 1739. **Letter of Delamothe to P. Rasteau.** Bespeaking
St. Malo. Mr. R.'s good offices in behalf of the bearer,
1p. Sieur de La Rondiniere, Captain of ship "La
No. 39[40]. Providence." The writer sends Captain de la R. to Mobile, but maybe the Captain will also "go up the river." He further conveys a letter from Mr. Rasteau, Sr., commending the Captain's interest to R., Jr.

March 18, 1739. **Letter of Laserre De la Coste to Mr. P. Rasteau.**
La Rochelle. Concerning the writer's discharged son, whom
2pp. 6. the father would have reinstated.
No. 39[41].

March 20, 1739. **Sale of Real Property** before Henry, Notary Royal.
(11180) Marie Angelique, called Isabelle, a free negro
Fo. 12. woman, formerly owned by Mr. de Chavannes,
(2560) cedes and transfers a lot numbered 95 Royal
1½ pp. Street to Sr. Claude Villars Du Breuil, Contractor for Public Works, for the King, said Isabelle having acquired said property from one Jacques Dupre, under private seal, said Dupre having had it from Francois Brunet, who bought it from Guillaume Le Moyne, who acquired it from Charles Gerbin, who acquired it from Louis Porquier, wife of Giles Goubet, to whom it had been ceded by the Superior Council. Isabelle has sold said lot for the sum of 600 livres which Sr. Du Breuil has paid cash. Signed by Du Breuil, de Chavannes, Roumier, Jahan, Henry, notary.

March 22, 1739. **Report of Death of Slave** made in Registry by
(11182) Etienette Louise Malbec, widow of Sr. Petit de
(2561) Livilliers, saying that a negress, piece d'Inde,
Fo. 12. named Fatima, wife of Samba, died in the night of the 21st to 22nd Inst. from the effects of a burn, occasioned by her falling into the fire, whilst in one of her usual attacks. Act passed of said report. (Not signed.)

March 23, 1739. **Nuncupative Will of Sr. Jean Baptiste de Cha-**
(11183) **vannes,** made before Notary Royal. After a
(2552) few legacies he bequeaths the residue of his es-
Fo. 12. tate to Claude Vignon, called La Come, his as-
3 pp. sociate in business, in memory of the services he has rendered him. Signed: "De Chavannes," "Roumier," "Jahan," "Henry, notary."

March 23, 1739. **Petition for Fee.** Capraize Mathieu was custodian
No. 39[42]. of the sealed property of the late Sieur de
See 39[17]. Coustillas. As the goods were kept intact, it
39[43]. is now in order for C. M. to receive his lawful recompense.

Let Attorney D'Auseville be cited.
Approved: Salmon.
Notice acknowledged: D'Auseville.

(To be continued)

INDEX TO THE SPANISH JUDICIAL RECORDS OF LOUISIANA.

II.

Notarial Acts, 1770.

(Continued from January, 1923.)

1770. Before taking up the judicial records of 1770, we think it well to print the index to all the Notarial Records of that year in our Archives at the Cabildo. As soon as this is out of the way we will go on with the Court Records without interruption, as we have no other original notarial acts in our possession with the exception of one folio of Procurations, dated from January 9th, 1771, to December 10th, 1777.

(We have no acts for January 1770.)

Feb.1.
Sale, Real Property.
Vedoce and St. Denis de la Chaise to Louis Drouet.
2 pp. ragged and soiled.
No. 10582.
pp. 94652-94654.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. De le Chaise de St. Denis, and Jacques Pedos, or Vedoce to Louis Drouet ¾ of a lot 44 feet front, (on what street the record does not state), by the ordinary depth, 120 feet, with improvements, for 1800 livres in piastres gourdes.

Feb. 5.
Sub-Lease of Plantation and Two Slaves.
Mr. de Chatobodeau to Mr. Populus.
1 p. ragged and soiled.
No. 10583. pp. 94655-94656.

Garic, Notary for the Government and Cabildo. Thimoleon Chatau-baudaux to Populus de St. Prother, a plantation, and two slaves, Francois and Jeanette, belonging to Mr. La Gotherais for 640 livres a year, payable every three months.

Feb. 7th.
Procuration.
Dumas and Grieumard to Jean Durel.
No..... pp. 100,019-100,120.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Messrs. Dumas and Grieumard to Jean Durel to administer all their affairs in the colony, left here after their departure.

Feb. 7th.
Marine Protest.
Joseph Ferrand, Mate of the "Phoenix."
2 pp. soiled and torn.
pp. 94667-94669.

Alcalde Trudeau. Joseph Ferrand, Captain of the ship "Le Cezard," declares that in 1763, while he was second in command on the ship "Phoenix," he was authorized to sell a case of merchandise for Mr. Leon, then in Port au Prince. His ship was abandoned in Havana, and while there he had some proceedings with the 'Contadorie" ("Contaduria?") and was obliged to sell a part of this merchandise for 282 piastres gourdes, 4 escalins. After deducting 8%

for the expenses of the said "Contadorie", they sailed from Havana to La Lagoune where Captain Blanc took charge of the case, and sold the remainder of the merchandise for 200 pesos. Ferrand now asks that Jean Baptist Couronne, the Lieutenant of the "Phoenix," Joseph Bizot, and Antoine Olivier be summoned as witnesses to give their testimony regarding the transaction. Granted. (See Feb. 12th, 1770.)

1770.—Feb. 10th.
Mortgage.
Madame Marin to Mr. Demouy.
1 p. No. 10585.
pp. 94659-94660.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Elizabeth Real, widow Marrin, borrows from Demouy, 1560 livres in piastres gourdes, and secures same by a mortgage on her house on Royal Street. Mortgage cancelled on the margin Sept. 14th, 1776.

Feb. 12th.
Appointment of Tutor
to Christophe Mayre.
1 p. No. 10586.
pp. 94661-94662.

Garic Notary of the Cabildo. In virtue of an order of the Governor, Christophe Hydel, Francois Paucher, Jean Rooin, and Jacques Mathere meet in the office of the forenamed notary and name a tutor to Christophe Mayer, orphan, and minor, resident of the German Coast. His uncle, Christophe Haydel, is appointed, accepts the office, and names Francois Paucher as his security.

Feb. 12th.
Ferrand's Protest
Testimony by
J. B. Couronne, A. Olivier,
and Joseph Bisot.
2 pp. No. 10587.
pp. 94665-94670

Alcalde Jean Trudeau and Jean Baptiste Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Jean B. Couronne, Antoine Olivier, and Joseph Bisot give evidence on transaction referred to in Joseph Ferrand's protest of Feb. 7th, 1770. These three witnesses confirm the truth of Ferrand's statement concerning the sale of Leon's merchandise. That one part brought 282 piastres, 4 escalins, the other 200 piastres. That Captain Blanc had settled the account.

Feb. 14th.
Procurat on.
Cabaret to (name omitted).
1. p. faded and soiled.
No. 10589. pp. 94677-94678.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Cabaret de Trepis grants his power of attorney to (name omitted) to receive from Dusin of Illinois 600 livres.

Feb. 15th.
Procuration.
Francois Doriocourt to Pierre
Francois de Volcay.
2 pp. No. 10590.
pp. 94679-94682.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Francois Doriocourt to Pierre Francois de Volcé, and Louis Lambert to transact all business left by his late father, Antoine, Chevalier Doriocourt, in Saint Genevieve.

1770.—Feb. 16th.
Sale of Negro.
de Rouville to Berthelot.
2 pp. No. 10591.
pp. 94683-94685.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Marie Joseph de Rouville to Martial Berthelot, negro slave named Thelemac for 140 piastres gourdes, cash.

Feb. 16th.
Marriage Contract.
Louis Chauvin to Marianne Francoeur.
1 p. soiled and ragged.
No. 10592. pp. 94686-94687.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Between Louis Chauvin, native of Kas (Kaskaskais) in Illinois, son of Louis Chauvin, and Angelique Perthuys, and Marianne Francoeur, native of Arkansas, legitimate daughter of Joseph Francoeur, mother's name unknown. Signed by A. Bodaille, for the future bride, Louis Chauvin, Pierre St. Amand, F. Girard, Leonard Mazange, A. Bodaille, Pierre Chanard, Pierre Rodier, Jean B. Garic, Notary.

Feb. 16th.
Declaration.
Lacoste, Chapellier.
1 p. No. 10593.
pp. 94688-94689.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Claude La Cost, hatter, declares that Mr. Judice left a watch with Mr. Langlois to have it sent to the watchmaker for repairs. The work to cost 6 piastres.

Feb. 16th.
Sale of House.
Duverge to Pierre Tronquet dit Larose.
2 pp. No. 10594.
pp. 94690-94692.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Pierre Deverges to Pierre Tronquet, called La Rose house, and lot on Toulouse and Bourbon Streets, with Mr. de Calogne on one side, and Mr. Duriux on the other. The house contains 2 rooms, 2 cabinets, and a shop. Price 4000 livres, whereof 2000 paid cash, and a mortgage for remainder.

Feb. 20th.
Sale of Negress and Child.
Lalande Dappremont to Cabaret.
1 p. stained. No. 10596.
pp. 94709-94710.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Lalande Dappremont to Cabaret de Trepis, a negress, named Marguerite, and her small mulattress child, aged about one and a half years for 400 piastres gourdes.

Feb. 20th.
Procuration.
Daniel Pain to Mathieu Moullineau. 2 pp. No. 10597.
pp. 94711-94713.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Daniel Pain to Mathieu Moullineau on his departure for France to transact all his business.

Feb. 22nd.
Assignment.
Maxent in Account with

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Gilbert Maxent in account with his creditors, Henri Voix. Chevalier de

His Creditors.
8 pp. ragged and soiled.
No. 10598.
pp. 94714-94724.

la Ronde, Macnemara, Burgos, Antoine Veslar of Havana, Lafitte for Lamalatie of Bordeaux, Poupet, Duplessis, Charles Tarascon, Duvergé for Madame Dabbadie in France, Ranson, Villiers, Braquier, Vienne, Captain Neau, Garic, Raguet, Andre Charretier, Soubie Le Bretton, Cavalier brothers, Cadiz, Durand.

Maxent petitions for a meeting of his creditors to present to them a table of his active and passive debts. Mr. Maxent then makes an assignment to his creditors, with a few reservations.

1770.—Feb. 23rd.
Account Rendered.
Villard, tutor, to Piernas, husband of minor Felicite de Portreuf.
6 pp. No. 10599.
pp. 94725-94736.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Villars, tutor to Felicite de Portneuf renders an account of his administration of her estate to her husband Pedro Piernas. This account is examined, and approved by Jean B. Garic, and Claude Joseph Villars. Dubrieul is honorably discharged from his duties as tutor.

Feb. 23rd.
Suit for Damages.
Dupre and Diard vs. Datcherut.
1 p. No. 10600.
pp. 94737.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Louis Diard, and Nicolas Dupre declare that they are leaving for Illinois, and before their departure enter suit against Mr. Datcherut because of the removal of their boat, which he has caused. All expenses, costs and damages be charged to the account of Datcherut.

Feb. 24th.
Marriage Contract.
Fuzillier de la Claire and Anne Haran.
4 pp. torn. No. 10601.
pp. 94738-94744.

Garic, Notary for the Government and Cabildo. Between Gabriel Fuselier de la Claire, Commander of the Post of Opelousas, native of Lion in the Parish of St. Nizier in France, legitimate son of Pierre Fuselier and Lugduvine Chaufourroux, both deceased, and Anne Marguerite Harang, native of New Orleans, Parish of St. Louis, legitimate daughter of Louis Harang, and Barbe Herterine. Signed by Fuselier de la Claire, Anne Marguerite Harang, Louis Harang, Pierre Rodier signs for Madame Barbe Herterine Harang, the bride's mother. Witness Pierre Rodier.

Feb. 24th.
Procuration.
Therese Louvieve to Mr. Fagot.
2 pp. ragged. No. 10602.
pp. 94745-94747.

Garic, Notary for the Government and Cabildo. Therese Louvieve or Louviere, through her Curator, Joseph de Goutteins, to Mr. Fagot de la Gabissouiere to represent her interests in the settlement of her father's and mother's successions.

1770.—Feb. 24th.
Receipt for Dowry.
J. B. Chauvin d'lessillet to Marguerite Deverges.
2 pp. ragged. No. 10604.
pp. 94750-94752.

Garic, Notary for the Government and Cabildo. Jean Baptiste Chauvin Dezillest receipts to Marguerite Deverges for her dowry which he received at their marriage.

Feb. 24th.
Receipt for Share of His Father's Estate.
J. B. Chauvin de Sillet to his mother.
1p. No. 10605.
pp. 94753-94754.

Garic, Notary for the Government and Cabildo. Jean Baptist Chauvin Dezillest receipts to his mother, Charlotte Faucon Dumanoir, for his share of the estate of Antoine Chauvin Dezillest, his father, which she has surrendered to him on the occasion of his marriage to Marguerite Deverges. Sigred: Jean Baptiste Chauvin Dezillest, Ve Desillos, Pierre Deverges, Chauvin Delery, Bellile.

Feb. 26th.
Declaration Concerning Burglary.
J. B. Pomet and Captain Teissere.
1 p. No. 10606.
pp. 94755-94756.

Garic, Notary of the Government and the Cabildo. Jean Baptiste Pomet, Captain of the Marine, and Toussans (Toussaint) Teisseire declare that a window glass was forced, and their house on Royal Street was entered, and an armoire, and several other pieces of furniture were opened, and several sums of money taken. 600 piastres from the armoire, and 20 piastres in 4 Louis of France, and in a cabinet the theives found 180 piastres. There is a second declaration made by Basuala(?) Petit, stating that on the same night thieves broke into his house, and opened his trunk, robbing him of 200 piastres.

Feb. 26th.
Investigation of Burglary.
At the Request of J. B. Pomet and Toussaint Teisseire.
1 p. soiled and torn.
No. 10607. pp. 94757-94758.

Alcalde Jean Trudeau and Notary Garic. At the request of Jean Baptiste Pomet, and Toussaint Teisseire, Judge Trudeau, and Notary Garic proceed to make an examination of the robbery which has just been reported. They found the doors of the armoire, and cabinets, and the drawers of the bureaux had been forced open, and all the money stolen.

Feb. 27th.
Receipt.
Boisdore to Duverge.
1 p. torn. No. 10609.
pp. 94761.

Garic, Notary of Government and Cabildo. Louis Boisdore receipts for 3000 livres to Pierre Duvergé which must be deducted from the debt due for the sale of a house and lot, sold by act passed before Garic on Dec. 7th, 1769.

1770.—Feb. 28th.
Mortgage.
Roussillon and Dubord to M. V. Lange.
2 pp. soiled and torn.
No. 10612. pp. 94768-94770.

Garic, Notary of the Government of the Province. Guillaume Roussillon acknowledges to Francois Demouy, agent for Madame, the widow Lange, that he owes the said widow the sum of 12176 livres, 2 sols. Mr. Joseph du Bord has become indebted to Roussillon for the like sum, through the purchase of a plantation, negroes, and live stock. Mr. du Bord assumes Mr. Roussillon's debt to Madame Lange plus the unpaid interest, and as security for the debt, mortgages all his present and future estates, patricularly the plantation, and negroes he has acquired from Mr. Roussillon. Marginal note in Spanish states that the mortgage was cancelled May 4th, 1775. Signed, Garic.

March 1st.
Will.
Marguerite, free negress.
2 pp. stained and soiled.
No. 10613. pp. 94771-94773.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Marguerite, a free mulattress, declares that she is sailing for Havana, that her estate consists of a house on Royal Street, which she wishes sold after her death, the proceeds to be devoted to the purchase of the freedom of Genevieve, her mother, slave of Mr. Andry, and Louis, her brother, a slave of Mr. Maxent. Pierre Rodier signs for the testatrix, who states that she can not write.

March 7th.
Family Meeting.
Widow Brunel for her minors.
1 p. faded, worm-eaten.
No. 10614. pp. 94774-94775.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo, By order of Governor Unzaga at the request of Theresa Chatelet, widow Brunel, a family meeting is held composed of Madam Brunel, Francois Braquier, Antoine Mermillon, Guillaume Guignan, Francois Caminada, Jean Gardes, and the Clerk of the Cabildo to deliberate upon the sale of a house belonging to the minors, as it is to their best advantage to do so.

March 7th.
Settlement.
Mme. de la Chaise et als. with Louis de la Chaise.
2 pp. stained and soiled.
No. 10615. pp. 94776-94779.

Garic, Notary of the Government and the Cabildo. Alcade Ordinario, Louis Antoine de la Chaise de St. Denis, for one part, and Marguerite Darensbourg, widow of the deceased Jacques de la Chaise, Nicolas Forstall, as husband of Pelagie de la Chaise, Francois de Lery, husband of Marie de la Chaise, and Charles de la Chaise, for the other part. To avoid litigation, all agree to an amicable settlement, in the matter of separating the first community interest from the body of the estate of the late Jacques de la Chaise. The deceased was married twice. By his first wife, Marie Rose St. Denis, he leaves a son, Louis Antoine de la Chaise de St. Denis, and by his second wife, Marguerite Darensbourg, he leaves three children. Pelagie, Marie, and Charles. As no separation has ever been

made of the two community interests, prior to the final partition the heirs of the second community all agree to give Louis Antoine de la Chaise de St. Denis his share which comes to him from his mother's estate, and through her, his inheritance to the estate left by his late grandfather, Mr. St. Denis. Signed de Lery, de la Chaise de St. Denis, C. de la Chaise, Darensbourg, widow de la Chaise, Forstall, De Lery, de la Chaise Villeré. Pierre Rodier, and Francois Goudeau, witnesses. Juan B. Garic, Notary.

1770.—March 7th.
Sale, Real Property.
Laveau to Andre Bernard.
2 pp. faded. No. 10616.
pp. 94780-94783.

Garic, Notary of the Government and the Cabildo. Jean Baptiste Laveau Trudeau to André Bernard a half interest in a lot of ground which they have owned together, with a house, and other buildings situated on Condé Street and also his half interest in a store situated on the other half lot. The vendor acquired this land when the Court ordered the Arnau succession sold May 16th, 1764. The present sale is for 2000 livres. Purchaser has paid 1500 livres, and agrees to pay the other 500 livres within five months. The Clerk of the Cabildo certifies that upon examining the records in his Archives, he does not find any mortgage recorded against the property to be transferred. Below but on the same page, and written in Spanish, dated August 6th, 1770, Laveau Trudeau gives Andre Bernard a receipt in full for the purchase of his half interest in a certain lot of ground.

March 8th.
Procuration.
Louis Digue to Honore Pons.
1 p. faded. No. 10617.
pp. 94784-94785.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Louis Digue for himself, and as heir to his brother Honore Digue who has died in Cap Francais to Honore Pons, before his departure for France, requesting him to pay to Jacques Vidal the sum of 237 livres, 10 sols, which he and his deceased brother owe for board.

March 8th.
Emancipation of Slave.
Cabaret de Trepis frees Marguerite and her child.
1 p. No. 10618.
pp. 94786-94787.

Garic, Notary of the Government and the Cabildo. Cabaret de Trepis emancipates his slave Marguerite, and her child, Francoise, a mulattress, aged about three years. He acquired this slave from Lalande Dappremont on Feb. 20th, last. A foot note by the Clerk of the Cabildo states that this emancipation is recorded in the books of the Cabildo on pages 35 and 36.

March 12th.
Sale of Slave.
Izard Dumustier to Simon Laurens.

Garic, Notary of the Government and the Cabildo. Izard Dumuestier to Simon Laurent, a little negro boy, named Pierre, native of Manigau,

1 p. faded. No. 10619.
pp. 94788-94787.

aged about 14, for 930 livres in piastres gourdes Mexican, which was paid in cash. The Clerk of the Cabildo certifies that there is no mortgage recorded against the negro sold by the above act.

1770.—March 13th.
Procuration.
Vienne to Loumeau.
2 pp. No. 10620.
pp. 94790-94792.

Garic, Notary of the Government and the Cabildo. Julien Vienne, shipowner, to Placide de Loumeau, to adminster all of his affairs in Cap Francais.

March 13th.
Sale, Real Property.
Mr. Duplanty to Panquinette.
2 pp. No. 10621.
pp. 94793-94795.

Garic, Notary of the Government and the Cabildo. Hery, called Duplanty, to Pierre Denis called Pantinette or Panquinette, a lot on Bourbon Street, 30 feet wide and 120 feet deep, with improvements. Acquired by the vendor from Olivier de Vezin. The present sale is for 725 livres in Mexican piastres, which vendor acknowledges to have received from the purchaser before taking possession of the property. The Clerk of the Cabildo certifies, after examining his Archives, that there is no mortgage recorded against the property.

March 14th.
Sale, Real Property.
Gaspard Pictet to
Maurice Conway.
2 pp. worm-eaten. No.10622.
pp. 94796-94798.

Garic, Notary of the Government and the Cabildo. Gaspard Pictet to Maurice Conway, a piece of unimproved land 50 feet wide by 100 feet deep on Burgundy and St. Louis Streets, which vendor acquired from Francois Caminada on Oct. 3rd,1762. The present sale is for 70 piastres gourdes Mexican. The Clerk of the Cabildo certifies that upon examination of records in his Archives he finds no mortgage recorded against the above lot to be transferred.

March 16th.
Exchange of Lot.
Francois Caminada to
Maurice Conway.
1 p. faded. No.10623.
pp. 94799-94800.

Garic, Notary of the Government and the Cabildo. Francois Caminada with Maurice Conway, a lot of ground 49 feet square on St. Louis Street adjoining the property of Pierre Mattais on one side, and Maurice Conway on the other, for a lot of ground 50 feet wide by 42 deep on Burgundy Street, adjoining Gaspard Pictet's property on one side, and Mattais on the other. Besides the lot Maurice Conway pays Francois Caminada 140 livres in cash. The Clerk of the Cabildo certifies that there is no mortgage recorded against either of the 2 above lots to be exchanged.

1770.—March 17th.
Petition to be Emancipated.
Leonard Mazange named Curator for Marianne Couturier.
2 pp. stained. No. 10624.
pp. 94801-94803.

Alcalde de la Chaise de St. Denis, and Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Marianne Couturier declares that she has arrived at the age of 15 years, and according to law she may be emancipated. She petitions to have Leonard Mazange appointed her Curator, with Henry Gardrat named as his bondsman, so as to render an account to Mr. Couturier, her father, of the estate which she inherits by the death of her mother, Mlle. Le Kintree, following the partition of the Le Kintree estate in which her mother's share is separated from that of her brothers and sisters. Order accordingly.

March 17th.
Will.
Mariane Depres.
2 pp. faded. No. 10625.
pp. 94804-94807.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Mariane Depres or Depré, native of Poitier, daughter of Charles Depré, and of Marie (Depré) does not remember her mother's family name. She was married twice. Her first husband was Francois Potin, the two children born of this marriage are both dead. Her second husband, Francois Lallier, still lives, and her children born of this marriage are also dead. She declares that she has very little estate from her first community interests, but that she has claims in France for her share of her mother's and father's estates. These interests, together with whatever she may die possessed of she wills to her husband, Francois Lallier.

March 19th.
Procuration.
Theodore Benoit to his mother.
2 pp. stained. No. 10626.
pp. 94808-94810.

Garic, Notary of the Government and the Cabildo. Theodore Benoit as heir to a portion of the estate of his aunt Susanne Benoit, widow of Faneuil de La Croix, declares that he sent his power of attorney to Marianne Noordink, his mother, widow of Mathieu Benoit, resident of La Rochelle, but as she has died, he grants a new one to his brother, Gustave Benoit, also of La Rochelle, and in case of his death he appoints Pierre Daniel to represent his interests in the settlement of the succession of his aunt Mme. Faneuil de La Croix. A marginal note states that this procuration is revoked by another issued on April 6th, 1770.

March 19th.
Sale, Real Property.
Joly to Landreau.
2 pp. faded. No. 10627.
pp. 94811-94814.

Garic, Notary of the Government and the Cabildo. Jacques Joly and his wife, Anne Le Brun, to Jacques Landreau a lot 60 feet front on Royal Street by 180 feet front on St. Philip Street, forming the corner of these two streets, with improvements, for 8000 livres in piastres gourdes, of which 4000 has been paid in cash, and the other 4000 purchaser agrees to pay in one and two years from to-day, secured by mortgage on his

present and future estate, and especially on the lot of ground just sold. The Clerk of the Cabildo certifies that there is no other mortgage recorded against the property except this one here recorded. A note further states April 11th, 1779, the vendor renounces the mortgage placed on his property by the purchaser in the foregoing act of sale, in the presence of Francois Goudeau, and Pierre Rodier, and the Clerk of the Cabildo, Jean B. Garic.

1770.—March 19th.
Sale of Slave.
Dumas and Grieumard to Cavelier Brothers for Pierre Saubion.
1 p. faded. No. 10628.
pp. 94815-94816.

Garic, Notary of the Government and the Cabildo. Messrs Dumas and Grieumard to Messrs. Cavelier Brothers, which they accept for the account of Pierre Saubion of Havana a little negro boy, named Baptiste of this colony, aged about 14, for 200 piastres gourdes Mexican cash.

March 21st.
Procuration.
Marianne Bonflers to (Name omitted).
2 pp. stained. No.10631.
pp. 94828-94830.

Garic, Notary of the Government and the Cabildo. Marianne Bonflers as heir to one-third of the succession of Marie Louise Demeille, wife of Jacques Bonflers, and through their claim heir to Madame Bonflers, her grandmother, and also to her aunt, Mme. Bonflers, grants her power of attorney to (name omitted) to represent her interests in the several successions to which she is an heir.

March 20th.
By Auction.
Mme. Daunoy, tutrix, sells a slave.
5 pp. stained. No. 10629.
pp. 94817-94824.

Garic, Notary of the Government and the Cabildo. Madame Daunoy for herself, and as tutrix to her minor children, petitioned for and was granted authority to proceed to the sale at public auction, and adjudication of several slaves belonging to her. The sale completed realized 10645 livres. This sum was collected by the Notary who signed for it in the presence of Mr. Daunoy holding his mother's power of attorney, and Pierre Rodier and Francisco Goudeau. A signed statement dated April 21st, 1770, of Joseph Ducros, Regidor and general receiver, regarding the disposition of the money deposited with him resulting from the sale of the negroes beloning to Madame Daunoy.

March 21st.
Sale of Negress.
De la Morandiere to Francis Joseph Paul.
2 pp. faded. No.10630.
pp. 94825-94827.

Garic, Notary of the Government and the Cabildo. Robert de la Morandiere of Pointe Coupee to Francis Joseph Paul, a negress named Jeanette, aged about 18, native of Guinea, for 610 livres in piastres gourdes, which sum the vendor acknowledges as paid. The Clerk of the Cabildo certifies, after an examination of his Archives that there is no mortgage recorded against the negress in his office.

1770.—March 22nd.
Sale, Real Property.
Labeau to Chapron.
2 pp. faded. No. 10632.
pp. 94831-94834.

Garic, Notary of the Government and the Cabildo. Charles Labeau, and his wife, Marie Bazin, to Jacques Chapron a lot situated corner of Bourbon and Ursuline Streets, about 60 feet front by 120 feet deep, for 586 livres in piastres gourdes. The vendor acknowledges to have received from the purchaser a note of Mr. Latour Jr. in favor of the purchaser, with which he is satisfied. The Clerk of the Cabildo certifies that there is no mortgage recorded against the lot sold above in his Archives.

March 22nd.
Sale, Real Property.
Andre La Branche to
Joseph Cassenave, free mulatto.
2 pp. stained. No. 10633.
pp. 94835-94838.

Garic, Notary of the Government and the Cabildo. Andre La Branche to Jospeh Cassenave, a free mulatto, a piece of land three arpents wide, and the usual depth. There are about four arpents cleared above and a fence in front, this land is situated about four leagues from the city on the other side of the river. The vendor acquired this land from Joseph Michel Verret by act of sale passed before Mr. Rossard. The present sale is made for 400 livres in piastres gourdes at the rate of 5 livres to the piastre. This sum the purchaser agrees to pay six months from date of sale. As security for payment he gives a mortgage on all his present and future estates, but particularly on the land acquired. The Clerk of the Cabildo certifies that after examing his Archives, he finds the lot above sold free of all other mortgages except this one here placed.

March 24th.
Apprenticeship.
Maillard, Master Cordwainer
with Francois Facheux.
1 p. faded. No. 10636.
p. 94849.

Garic, Notary of the Government and the Cabildo. Francois Fancheux apprentices his son Francois Fanchaux or Foucheux, aged 14, to the house of Jacques Maillard, Master Cordwainer, for 3 years to learn the trade of a shoemaker.

March 24th.
Sale of Slave.
Bobé to Loison.
2 pp. badly stained.
No. 10637. pp. 94850-94852.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Jean Baptiste Bobé to Guillaume Abraham Loison, seven slaves, namely: an Indian called Martin, a negress, Marie Jeanne, Jospeh, aged 19, Nanette, aged 16, Adelaide, aged 10, Charlotte, aged 4, and a little negro boy aged 1, for 5200 livres, of which he has paid 2872 livres in cash, the remaining 2328 livres he agrees to pay within two months in piastres gourdes Mexican. For the security of this debt he gives mortgage on all his present and future estates, and most particularly on the slaves he has just acquired.

1770.—March 24th.
Sale, Real Property.
Catherine Henry, widow of Daniel Hubert La Croix to Louis Ducheine.
2 pp. faded. No. 10635.
pp. 94846-94848.

Garic, Notary of the Government and the Cabildo. Catherine Henry, widow of Daniel Hubert La Croix, to Louis Ducheine 3 lots of ground in this city, facing Burgundy Street, at the corner of St. Ann, and the other corner of Orleans Street. Vendor states she inherited this property from her husband's succession, and that he acquired it from Claude Boodson and his wife by act of sale before Mr. Henry, Notary, dated May 8th, 1748. The present sale is for 600 livres for the three lots which sum has been paid in cash, in piastres, and for which the vendor gives a receipt. The Clerk of the Cabildo certifies that there is no mortgage recorded against the lots in his Archives.

March 26th.
Sale of Slave.
Pierre Clermont to Charles Trudeau.
1 p. faded. No. 10638.
pp. 94853-94854.

Garic, Notary of the Government and the Cabildo. Pierre Clermont to Charles Trudeau, 5 slaves, named Pierre aged 30, and Marguerite, his wife, about the same age, a little negro boy aged 7, and another called George aged 6, and a little girl named Helene aged 3, all children of Pierre and Marguerite, for 3000 livres of which the purchaser has paid in cash 1500 livres which vendor acknowledges to have received, and for the remaining 1500 livres he obligates himself to pay three months from this day, and as security he gives mortgage on his present estate, and most particularly on the negro family he has just purchased. A marginal note in Spanish states that this written document was annulled by receipt of March 17th, 1772, certified and signed Garic.

March 26th.
Sale, Real Property.
Kernion to Chantalou.
2 pp. stained. No.10639.
pp. 94855-94857.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Jean Rene Huchet de Kernion to Augustin Chantalou or Chantalon, all the funds, and immovables estate which he possesses in Quinper in lower Brittany, France, for 7000 livres, which vendor acknowledges to have received in the form of a note of Jacques Ernould de Livaudais. A marginal note in Spanish states "Cancelled before me, the present Escribano, by a written act passed December 15th, 1772. Garic."

March 26th.
Procuration.
Rozelemercier to Joseph Ducros.
No. ..... pp. 99091-99093.

Notary Royal of Sanitange, H. L. Larret. Marie Catherine Rozelemercier, widow of Sebastian Tatin, who had at one time lived in New Orleans, Province of Louisiana, to Joseph Ducros, councillor of the King, and Lieutenant General of the police of New Orleans, to look after her affairs which she left to be administered by her son-in-law, Hardy de Boisblanc, and his deceased wife, Marie Rozé Charlotte Tatin, daughter of the constituent.

1770.—March 27th.
Mortgage.
Loizon to Blaignac.
1 p. No. 10640.
p. 94858.

Garic, Notary of the Government and the Cabildo. Guillaume Abraham Loison borrows from Madame Blaignace or Blaignate, 2241 livres, which he promises to return 15th of next May, for the security of which he gives a mortgage on all his present and future estates.

March 27th.
Sale of Slave.
Duplessis to Salmon Malline.
1 p. ragged. No. 10641.
pp. 94859-94860.

Garic, Notary of the Government and the Cabildo. Francois Duplessis to Salmon Mallines, a slave named Catherine aged 16, acquired by vendor from Mr. Saint Martin by act before the undersigned Notary. Price 300 livres in piastres gourdes, which vendor acknowledges as paid.

March 29th.
Sale of Estate.
Mme. Roquigny et als. to
Izaye Du Moutin.
2 pp. faded. No. 10642.
pp. 94861-94863.

Garic, Notary of the Government and the Cabildo. Francois Roquigny, Catherine Buquoy, widow of Louis Roquigny, in the name of, and as tutrix for her three minor children, duly authorized by her present husband, Abraham Guitros, or Guidros, Louise Francoise Roquigny, widow of the deceased Leopot by her second marriage, and Marie Helene Roquigny, widow of the deceased Pierre Duffaut called La Couture, heirs of the deceased Jacques Roquigny, their father, sell to Izaye or Kaye Du Moutin, all movable and immovable property, and rents belonging to the succession of their late father, and grant the purchaser full rights to represent them in the accounting, taking of the inventory, and partition of the succession. This conveyance is made for about 1500 more or less, which sum has been paid. The purchaser is futher empowered to render an account, pass and sign all acts, approve and ratify them in their name. They approve the arrangements which have been made at Dieppe, by their uncle Vincent Roquigny, a bourgeous of Paris, with Louis Joseph Fonteine, and his wife, Marie Anne Roquigny, their niece. They ratify and approve of the sale of their estate which their uncle made to the said Mr. Fonteine on Aug. 30th, 1767. Mr. Du Moutin is to receive the payment for this sale, and to give a receipt for it.

March 29th.
Sale of Slave.
Chataubaudaux to
Charity Hospital.
2 pp. faded. No.10643.
pp. 94864-94866.

Garic, Notary of the Government and the Cabildo. Thimoleon de Chataubaudaux, and his wife, Marie Goudeau, to Denis Braud, administrator of the Charity Hospital, who accepts and acquires for, and in the name of the said Hospital, a negress named Rosette, aged about 28. Vendor acquired same by bequest of late Jean Coupre, dated Feb. 26th, of last year. Price 1000 livres in

piastres gourdes. For payment of this sum Mr. Braud has given vendor an order on Mr. Durel, in the name of, and as treasurer of the Hospital, for 1000 livres payable in cash. This sum the vendor acknowldges as paid.

1770.—April 4th.
Sale of Slave.
Joly to Lavaui Trudeau.
1 p. ragged. No. 10653.
pp. 96746-96747.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Jacques Joli, a baker, to Laveau Trudeau, a negro, named .Gamenon, aged 30 years, for 1700 livres.

April 4th.
Sale of Negro and Negress.
Joseph Ducros to
Lachaise St. Denis.
2 p. No.....
pp. 96748-96750.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Joseph Ducros, Regidor Perpetuo and General Receiver, to Louis Antoine de la Chaise de St. Denis, Alcalde Ordinario, a negress named, Sirene, creole, baptized, aged 17, for 500 piastres Mexican. Mr. de la Chaise gives mortgage on three of his slaves as a security for the debt. On the second page of this act of sale, dated August 5th, 1771, is a signed statement to the effect that the final payment should have been made at the end of the year just past, but that Mr. de la Chaise was not satisfied with the negress he had bought from Mr. Ducros, and that he herein declares that he returns her to her former master, who agrees to take her back.

April 5th.
Procuration.
Populus. 2 pp.
No. 10655. pp. 96763-96765.

Notary of the Cabildo (name not given). Louis Marie Populus de St. Protais or Protes makes a declaration upon a transaction which took place May 14th, 1764, in which he sold his one-half interest in various claims and sources of revenue belonging to him to Pierre Joseph Pelisson. Populus de Saint Marie, brother of the declarer and owner of the other half interest, objects to the sale, and prevents Mr. Pelisson from taking possession of these sources of revenue claims, etc. Therefore Mr. Populus grants his full power of attorney to Pelisson to act in the matter, and petitions that he (Pelisson) be allowed to enter suit against Populus de Saint Marie before the Judge Ordinary to enforce his rights and to take possession of the one-half interest which has been acquired by purchase.

April 6th.
Procuration.
Benoit to his mother.
2 pp. No.10656.
pp. 96766-96768.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Theodore Benoit or Benoist as heir to a part of the estate of his aunt Susanne Benoit, widow of the deceased Faneuil de la Croix, sends his power of attorney to either his mother, Marianne Noordink, or if dead, to his brother, Gustave Benoit, or in case of his death to Pierre Daniel, merchant of La Rochelle, France, to represent his interests in the settlement of his aunt's succession.

1770.—April 6th.
Apprenticeship.
Antoine Maniere, father of Louis Maniere, to Antoine Limiere.
1 p. No. 10657.
pp. 96769-96770.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Antoine Maniere apprentices his son, Louis, aged 13, to Antoine Limier, master sail maker, to learn the trade of a sail maker.

April 8th.
Receipt.
J. La Cou, called Dubourg, to Mlle. Marie Elizabeth Vanderou, his daughter-in-law.
1 p. No. 10658.
pp. 96771-96772.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Jean La Cou receipts to his daughter-in-law, Marie Elizabeth Vanderou, for 5600 livres; this sum had been advanced by her in virtue of a partnership which they had contracted together. As a security for this loan he gives her a mortgage on all his present and future estates.

April 11th.
Mortgage.
Duplessy to St. Aman.
1 p. No.10660.
pp. 96779-96780.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Francois Duplessis borrows from Pierre Saint Amant, in the name of, and as tutor to the minors Chancellier, 14800 livres, this sum belonging to the said minors, and as security for this loan Mr. Duplessis gives a mortgage on all his present and future estates. A marginal note states that the money was paid, and the mortgage cancelled April 3rd, 1779. Certified to by J. B. Garic.

April 11th.
Receipt.
Boré, Musketeer, to Francois Marie Reggio.
1 p. No.10661.
pp. 96781-96782.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Jean Etienne Boré, Musketeer of the Guard, leaving for France, acknowledges to have received from Francisco Maria de Reggio, Regidor and Alferez Real, a power of attorney granted this day empowering Bore to receive* from the hands of Mr. Duparquier of Paris a receipt of the treasurer of this colony for 47970 livres, 7 sols, 10 denier.

April 11th.
Procuration.
Reggio to Mr. Bore, Musketeer.
1 p. No.10662.
pp. 96783-96784.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Marie Francois de Reggio, Regidor Perpetuo and Alferez Real of this colony, grants his power of attorney to Mr. Bore, Musketeer of the Guard, to take back† to the hands of Mr. Duparquier a receipt of the treasury of this city for 47970 livres, 7 sols, 10 denier.

---

*receiver.
†retirer.

1770.—April 11th.
Emancipation of a Slave.
Cabaret de Trepis liberates a negress named Marie.
1 p. No.10663. pp. 96785-96786.

Garic, Notary. Cabaret de Trepis gives freedom to a slave named Marie, aged 27, belonging to him whom he bought from Mr. Monplaisir. Cabaret de Trepis authorizes this act of emancipation, as he is leaving for his home in France, and may not return.

April 11th.
Procuration.
Marie Therese Dupré, widow de Flandre.
2 pp. No. 10664.
pp. 96787-96789.

A signed copy by Notary of the Cabildo (name not given). Marie Thereze Dupré, widow of Louis de Flandre, to Mr. Develle, Chevalier of the Royal and Military order of St. Louis, to represent her interests in the settlement of the successions of Antoine Vinet and Marie Anne Le Maire, her maternal uncle and aunt, and her mother, Marie Magdelaine Vinet.

April 11th.
Procuration.
Dme. Marie Therese Dupré, Ve. of the deceased Louis de Flandre.
2 pp. No.10665.
pp. 96790-96792.

A signed copy by Notary of the Cabildo (name not given). Marie Thereze Dupré, widow of the deceased Louis de Flandre, and her two sons, Jan. Bte. and Pre. de Flandre, to Mr. Develle, Chevalier of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, to represent their interests in the settlement of the successions of Andre de Flandre, and Jeanne Morel, their grandparents, who died in the village of Lamothe in Sauterre, near Corbie, in Picardie.

April 11th.
Mortgage.
Bijon to Christophe Aydel in the name of, and as tutor to minor Christophe Mayer.
1 p. No.10666.
pp. 96793-96794.

Garic, Notary. Francois Bijon borrows from Christophe Aydel (Haydel) in the name of, and as tutor to the minor Christophe Mayer, 2400 livres which is a part of a receipt (recepisse) of 6406 livres, 17 sols, 3 deniers that have been entrusted to Mr. Dubourg. Francois Bijon obligates himself to pay 2 years from date with interest of 5%, 1440 livres, the amount to which the principal, which is in ancient notes of the colony, is reduced by the regulations of His Catholic Majesty. This sum of 1440 livres, with interest, he will pay to Christophe Haydel, or bearer, at date of maturity, and for the security of which he gives a mortgage on all his present and future estates. A marginal note in Spanish states that because of a new act of mortgage this obligation is annulled in New Orleans, May 27th, 1772.

April 11th.
Procuration.
Boré, Musketeer, to Antoine Foucher.
1 p. No. 10667.
pp. 96795-96796.

A signed copy by Notary of the Cabildo (name not given). Etienne Boré, before his departure for France, to Antoine Foucher to administer all his affairs in the colony, during his absence.

1770.—April 11th.
Mortgage.
Jean Le Cou Dubourg to Christophe Haydel in the name of and as tutor to the minor Christophe Mayer.
1 p. No. 10668.
pp. 96797-96798.

Garic, Notary. Jean Le Cou borrows from Christophe Haydel, in the name of and as tutor to the minor Christophe Mayer, a receipt (recepisse) of 6406 livres, 17 sols, 3 deniers in ancient notes of the colony belonging to the above mentioned minor. This receipt No. 536 is delivered by Mr. Detrehan (Destrehan), treasurer, on January 31st, last. Jean Le Cou was not entrusted the entire amount but only with 4006 livres, 17 sols, 3 deniers; the remaining 2400 livres were disposed of to Francois Bijon who has obligated himself for this amount by act passed today by the undersigned notary. For the sum which Mr. Le Cou Dubourg has received he agrees to mortgage his present and future estates. A marginal note in Spanish states that the mortgage was annulled by a written agreement dated this day of May 27th, 1772.

April 11th.
Mortgage.
Delachaise, Keeper of the Store, to Demouy.
1 p. No. 10669.
pp. 96799-96800.

Notary of the Cabildo (name not given); a signed copy. Charles de la Chaise, keeper of the store for the King, borrows from Mr. Demouy 1250 livres, 12 sols, 6 deniers and gives as security a mortgage on all his present and future estates, and as further security, Charles Maret de la Tour Jr. acts as his bondsman.

April 11th.
Bankruptcy.
Appointment of a syndic for the creditors of Villard.
1 p. No. 10670.
pp. 96801-96802.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. In virtue of an ordinance of Governor General Luis de Unzaga a meeting was held by the creditors of Joseph Villars Dubreuil to appoint a syndic. The creditors are Messrs. Amelot, Louis Boré, Chevalier de Macarty, Leonardo Mazange, holding the power of attorney of Mr. Destrahan, Malet, Beauregard, Roussillon, Maxent, Fleuriau, and Trudeau, son-in-law of Mr. Villars. These gentlemem name Mr. Foucher to liquidate the affairs of Mr. Villars.

April 11th.
Sale of House.
Boré, Musketeer, to Duplessy, officer.
1 p. No. 10671.
pp. 96803-96804.

Notary of the Cabildo, (a signed copy, name not given). Etienne Boré to Marin Gaspard Duplessis, a house and lot situated on Saint Louis Street, the ground measuring 60 feet front by 150 feet deep, for 2000 livres in piastres.

April 16th.
Extension of Time.
Chaperon makes an agreement

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Leonardo Mazange, Henry Despres, or Desprez, Francois Adamville, Jac-

with his creditors.
1 p. No. 10672.
pp. 96805.

ques Porte, Nicolas Lambert, and Leonardo Mazange acting for Jean Baptiste La Cour, Mr. Pimet, all creditors of Mr. Chaperon, agree to grant him a delay until November to pay his debts.

1770.—April 18th.
Receipt.
Inquimberty to Widow Boiclair.
1 p. No. 10673.
pp. 96806-96807.

Notary of the Cabildo, (a signed copy, name not given). George Inquimberty or Guimberty receipts to Louise Darensbourg, widow Boisclair, for 5000 livres in silver, in payment of a debt of her late husband for the purchase of a house and lot.

April 21st.
Succession.
Statement by Mr. Massicot Jr. holding the power of attorney of his father.
29 pp. No.10674.
pp. 96808-96847.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo, (a signed copy). Settlement of the succession of Marie Daudin, widow by first marriage of Jean La Roche, and wife by her second marriage of Jacques Massicot. The deceased leaves as her heirs, her daughter Marie Catherine La Roche, now wife of Pierre Revoil, and her second husband, Jacques Massicot, and a son by this marriage, Jacques Massicot Jr., who holds his father's power of attorney. The heirs choose Francois Cheval, Etienne Desloudes and Joseph Verret as arbitrators, who go to the home of Jacques Massicot to make an inventory, and to effect a partition. They separate the first and second community interests, render an account, and make the partition. All heirs approve, ratify, confirm and sign the statement together with the arbitrators at the German Coast January 24th, 1769. Those signing are Fr. Lemelle, Cheval, Verret, Desloude, St. Amand, Massicot Jr., Massicot, Laroche Revoil, Revoil, Revoil, Jr,. Duforest, Juan B. Garic. Good, twenty-nine pages.

April 26th.
Marriage Contract.
J. B. Vincent Cavelier and Anne Marie Grevimbert.
3 pp. No. 10675.
pp. 96848-96852.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Jean Baptiste Cavelier, native of the Parish of Bocqueville in Normandy, son of the deceased Vincent Cavelier, and Marie Anne Fleury and Anne Marie Grevimbert or Grevembert, native of this Parish of Saint Louis of New Orleans, daughter of Jean Baptiste Grevembert, and Anne Judith Chenal. This contract is signed by Francisco Goudeau for Anne Judith Chenal, Jean Baptiste Vincent Cavelier, Anne Marie Grevembert, Grevembert, Antoine Cavelier, Jacques Bernard Massicot, Louis Grevembert, Dlle. Dupard or Dupart, Pierre Grevembert, Pierre Rodier, Francisco Goudeau, and Juan B. Garic.

1770.—April 26th.
Statement.
Mandeville and Dupart.
Their accounts.
3 p. No. 10676.
pp. 96853-96855.

Before Governor General Luis de Unzaga. A statement dated April 24th, 1770, signed by Dlle. Dupart, and De Mandeville in which they both consent to have Messrs. Duplessis and Braud act as arbitrators to settle and end the different accounts which they hold respectively. Messrs Duplessis and Braud draw up two itemized statements showing the accounts of Messrs. Dupart and de Mandeville totaling 20338 : 17 for Dupart, and 20338 : 17 for De Mandeville. These two statements are certified to and confirmed by the arbitrators, thus dividing the debts and obligations equally between the two parties. This adjustment for the two parties by their arbitrators is confirmed by Governor Unzaga, signed and dated April 26th, 1770.

April 27th.
Marriage Contract.
Jean Robin de la Coste and Mlle. Jeanne Dutillet.
2 pp. No. 10677.
pp. 96856-96859.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Jean Robin de la Coste, native of Bordeaux, Parish of St. Michel, France, son of deceased Pierre Robin de la Coste, and Jeanne Faveret and Jeanne Dutillet, native of this city, Parish of Saint Louis, daughter of the late Pierre Vilhoneur Dutilhet or Dutillet and Jeanne Maret de la Tour. This contract is signed by Jean Robin de la Coste, Jeanne Dutillet, Gilome (Guillaume) Boisseau, Marie Boissau, Francois Doriocourt, Sebastain Duplessis, Jean Bienvenu, Le Chv. De Vellier, Bellile Doriocourt, Leonardo Mazange, Francisco Goudeau, and Pierre Rodier.

April 28th.
Declaration.
Chateau Beaudau.
1 p. No. 10678.
p. 96860.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Thimoleon Chataubaudau declares that a negress named Comba, aged 24, has died on the plantation, belonging to the late Mr. Prevort, and that according to a certificate given by Messrs. Lebeau and Goudeau, physicain and surgeon, she has died a natural death.

April 28th.
Receipt.
Louis Charles Le Blanc to Me. Lachaise.
1 p. No. 10679.
p. 96801.

Notary of the Cabildo (unsigned) Louis Charles Le Blanc gives a receipt to Madame de la Chaise, in her name and as tutrix to her minor children for the sum of 3117 livres for the hire of several negroes. This debt is due by her late husband, and is paid in conformity to an order by the late Superior Council of this colony.

1770.—April 30th.
Emanicipation.
Clermond frees his Indian slave Luison.
1 p. stained No. 10680.
pp. 96862-96863.

Notary of the Cabildo (unsigned). Pierre Clermont declares that he is the owner of an Indian slave named Luison of the Souix tribe, aged 25. He has served him with a great deal of zeal for many years, and to recompense him for his services he wishes to give him his freedom. He has need for his services for three years more, therefore the emancipation will not become effective until after that date.

May 3rd.
Procuration.
Madame Villemond.
Sent to France.
No. 10681. pp. 96864-96866.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Marie Francoise Petit de Coulange, widow by her first marriage of Guillaume Le Senechal Dauberville, and by her second marriage of Pierre Robert Girard de Villemont, in the name of and as tutrix to her daughter, Mlle. Marie Dauberville, and Pierre Chabert, in the name of, and as Curator to the above said Mlle. Dauberville, grant their powers of attorney to Messrs. Jean Bedenes & Co., of La Rochelle, France (this name is scratched out, and the name of Mr. Huard appears throughout the record) to receive from the heirs of the succession of Delfant de Pontalba certain sums of money due by that succession to that of the deceased Guillaume Dauberville.

May 3rd.
Declaration.
Michel Pion in favor of Pomet.
No. 10682. pp. 96867-96868.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Michel Pion at the request of Mr. Pomet makes the following declaration: that the Pilot's apprentice of the Polacre "Thetis," whose name he does not remember, before his departure left with the declarer to be sold a piece of polonaise, a piece of India lawn, a piece of muslin, and a dozen pairs of silk stockings, this he has done, and remitted the amount to the pilot's apprentice. He furthur declares that Mr. La Coste, the wig-maker's apprentice, has also given him merchandise to sell which he has done and remitted the amount of the sales to the wig-maker's apprentice, retaining his commission of 10% but the owners of the goods wish to pay him what they consider suitable, and as nothing has been determined he is holding back the money.

May 4th.
Receipt.
Charles Lorrains called Tarascon to Maurice Millon.
No. 10683. pp. 96869.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Charles Lorrains called Tarascon, acting for Madame, the widow Girardy, acknowledges to have this day received from Maurice Millon, acting for the succession of the deceased Joseph Desruisseau 900 livres.

1770.—May 5th.
Procuration.
Payon to Lopineau.
No. ..... pp. 100, 041-100, 043.

Fleury, Notary Public of La Rochelle, France. Louis Rolland Payen de Noyane to Charles Joseph de Lopineau (Lopinot) to represent his interests in the settlement of the successions of his father and mother in Louisiana.

May 5th.
Marriage Contract.
Estevan La France and Juana Fenulleau.
No. 10684. pp. 96870-96872.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Etienne La France, native of this city, son of Jean La France and Christine Delery, and Jeanne Fenouilleau, also a native of this city, minor daughter of the deceased Jean Fenouilleau, and Pierrette Dailbar or Dauber. Francois Goudeau signs for Etienne La France, and Pierre Rodier signs for the bride. The witnesses signing are Francois Gaudeau, Pierre Rodier, Louis Champion, P. Fleury, Maniere, Ch. Limier.

May 8th.
Declaration.
Pictet (to be filed with Garic).
No. 10685. p. 96873.

I, the undersigned, make the follow- declaration: that (when) His Excellency Count O'Rielly was at the German Coast he had thought fit to concede to Messrs. Bourgeois and Rousseau the land belonging to T. S. Vergille de Montpellier, consisting of nine arpents frontage adjoining Mr. Beaumont, and that it has not been possible for me to recover the land notwithstanding the representations (petitions) which I have made to this effect to His Excellency. The present declaration to be put in the office of the Clerk (of the Cabildo) or at all events in Mr. Garic's house, Notary Royal of New Orleans. February 27th, 1770. Pictet.

May 9th.
Emancipation.
Madame Brunel liberates Louison.
No. 10686. pp. 96874-96878.

Governor General Luis de Unzaga. Juana Hubert, widow Brunel or Brunet, petitions to free her slave, Louison. The petiton is granted, and the Clerk of the Cabildo is ordered to draw up the act of emancipation. The act of emancipation signed by Francois Goudeau for the petitioner is included in the record.

May 11th.
Procuration.
Ducros (To France).
No. 10687. pp. 96879-96881.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Joseph Ducros, regidor perpetuo and general receiver, to (name omitted) to collect from Mr. Blondel de Gagny, treasurer general of the Bank of Arrears (Caisse des arrerages) the amount due the constituent or to fall due on the perpetual rents on nine receipts amounting in all to 19130 livres, 16 sols, 2 deniers.

1770.—May 11th. **Declaration.** Bernard Cobet. No. 10688. pp. 96882-96883.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Bernard Cobet, barber and bath-keeper, declares that Angelain, pilots' apprentice of the "Polacre Thetis", has taken out of Mr. Pomet's shop, a piece of silk containing about 60 ells which he delivered to a soldier who had bought it from him, and two pieces of Indian Lawn which he sold to the same soldier, and a dozen pairs of silk stockings which he gave to a merchant to sell, who sold them about the city like a peddler; he also gave the same peddler 3 pieces of muslin, and the other to the declarer under orders that he deliver it to the mulattress named Jeanette besides a pair of cotton stockings.

May 14th. **Procuration.** Lahoussaye to (name omitted). No. 10689. pp. 96884-96886.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Paul Agustin Le Pelletier De Lahoussaye, and his wife, Victoire Petit De Livillier de Lahoussaye, to (name omitted) to represent their interests in the settlement of the succession of Madame Magdelaine Victoire Petit.

May 17th. **Declaration.** La Barre, widow. No. 10690. pp. 96887.

Constance Volant, widow Marquis, declares that her health does not permit her to live in the city, and that Mr. Mazange has charge of her power of attorney. She recommends and constitutes as her attorney and curator, Francois Pascalais de la Barre, her brother-in-law, who will transact all her business for her and adminster her affairs.

May 19th. **Petition.** Mr. and Mme. Kernion. No. 10691. pp. 96888-96899.

Mr. de Reggio, Alferez Real. Madame de Villemont, widow of Mr. Huchet de Kernion, and Mr. Huchet de Kernion, her son petition for a partition of their estate. Petition granted. Partition of the estate between the widow de Kernion and her son, Mr. de Kernion, made May 7th, 1770, and filed directly after the foregoing petition. Madame Jeanne Antoinette de Villemont, widow by her second marriage of Huchet de Kernion, holding in community interest her estate with that of her late husband according to her marriage contract of October 4th, 1736, for one part, and Mr. Jean Rene Huchet de Kernion, sole and only heir of his late father, for the other part, appoint as abritrators Jean Trudeau, Captain of Infantry, Charles Fleuriau, late Captain of Infantry and Sheriff of the Cabildo, and Mathurin Dreux, who went to the home of the late Mr. de Kernion on Bayou Saint Jean to make an amicable separation of the estates of the said community. An inventory is made of the entire estate in the presence of the above mentioned parties, and Henry Desprez, attorney for Madame, the widow Kernion, and Leonardo Mazange, attorney for Mr. de Kernion, and a partition is made to the entire satisfaction of all parties concerned, and signed: de Villemont, widow Kernion, Huchet de Kernion, Dreux, Fleuriau, Trudeau, Leonard Mazange, Henry Desprez.

1770.—May 21st.
Sale to Effect Partition.
Pierre Charles Jouet to Fossier and Zacharie.
No. 10692. pp. 96900-96908.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Pierre Charles Jouet, in his own name, and for his wife, Marie Joseph Faussier or Fossier, as well as in his capacity of tutor to Messrs. Jean Jospeh Fossier and Zacharie Fossier for one part, and Jean Joseph Fossier and Zacharie Fossier assisted by Martial Berthelot, their curator, for the other part, to end all legal proceedings, petition to have an account rendered of the administration and tutorship of the estate. Charles Jouet, their brother-in-law and tutor, presents his account of his administration which was examined (a copy filed with this record) by their counselor, friends and curator. The value of the estate amounted to 27727 livres, 8 sols, which divided among the heirs, gave each one 6931 livres, 15 sols. Charles Jouet and his wife sell the plantation to Jean Joseph and Zacharie Fossier, besides the furniture, utensils and several negro slaves, namely Antoine Guini (Guinea) aged 30, Renard Guinea, aged 25, Escatlin 30, Alexandre 40, Cupidon 22, Charles Creol (native born) 22, Baptiste 45, Jean Baptiste 40, Henrietta 30, Therese 30, Marie 17, Marthe 28, Big Jeanette 30, with her children Manon 8, and Felicite 3, Therese, Senegal 40, Angelique, Guinea 25, Little Jeanette 18, Catherine 25, Nanette, her daughter aged 3, Julie 30, and Charlote, her daughter, aged 6, and Marguerite 30, making in all 23 slaves. Besides the negroes and the plantation there were 14 head of live stock made up of bulls, cows and 3 horses, all sold for the sum of 37863 livres, for payment of which sum the said Messrs. Fossier through their counselor and curator cede and give to their brother-in-law, the sum of 13863 livres which is due them for their part and portion of the estate of their father as appears from the account above cited. They discharge Mr. Jouet from all further obligations, and for the sum of 24000 livres remaining to be paid Messrs. Fossier, with the consent of their curator, promise to pay this balance as follows: 12000 livres in cotton seed (ginned) and in good condition, at the rate of 60 livres the quintal, in four years time, and the other 12000 livres to be paid in the same merchandise within seven years, and in default of the said merchandise, they promise and obligate themselves to pay the sum of 24000 piastres, and as security for this debt the Messrs. Fossier together obligate themselves and pledge the plantation, negroes and live stock. Signed: Fossier, Alphonse Fossier, Zacharie, Pierre Charles Jouet, Berthelot, Marie Joseph Fossier, Louis Ranson, Pierre Rodier, Juan B. Garic.

May 23rd.
Marriage Contract.
Lalier with Magdalena Tilly.
No. 10693. pp. 96909-96911.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Francois Lalier, son of Pierre Lalier and Anne Bauvet, native of Meur in Angou (Anjou), Bishopric of Angore, and resident of this city, and Marie Magdalaine Tilly, daughter of Nicolas Tilly, an orphan who does not know the name of her mother, native of Fort Conberlon, Bishopric

of Canada. This contract signed by Francois Goudeau who signs for Pierre Lalier. Marie Tilly, Jean Pierre Greza, Pierre Dominque Perrendortolle, Francois Goudeau; for Mr. Duchet, Pierre Rodier. Pierre Rodier. Juan B. Garic.

1770.—May 28th.
Sale of Slave.
Berthelot to Jacque Tarascon.
No. .... pp. 96912-96914.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo, Martial Berthelot to Jacque Tarascon, a negress named Manon, aged about 40 years, free from all vice, for 550 livres. Mr. Martial Berthelot had acquired Manon from Mr. Laveau Trudeau.

May 30th.
Procuration.
Mme. La Freniere to
Le Bretton Deschapelle.
No. 10694. pp. 96915-96923.

A Royal Counselor of the King and Notary in Paris. Catherine Chauvin de la Freniere, widow of Louis Duhomméel de Sertilly (Chantilly), living in Avranches in Normandy, France, to Jean Baptiste Casaire Le Breton de Charmeaux to administer her affairs in the Province of Louisiana. Mr. Le Bretton files this power of attorney in the office of the Clerk of the Cabildo, Juan B. Garic.

June 1st.
Marriage Contract
Faussier with Mariana Risner.
No. 10695. pp. 96924-96927.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo, Joseph Faussier, native of the Parish of St. Charles of the German Coast, son of the deceased Joseph Faussier, and Marie Peroits, with Marie Anne Ritschner, native of the same Parish and quarter, daughter of George Ritschner and Genevieve Bienvenu. This contract is signed by Faussier, Marianna Riscner or Rixner, J. J. DuForest for George Risner, J. J. Duforest, Langlois, Andre Tete.

June 1st.
Statement.
Chabert in account with
his creditors.
No. 10696. pp. 96928-96936.

Governor General Luis de Unzaga. Pedro Chabert gives a summary of his debts, and petitions to have a meeting of his creditors called and to arrange a day and place for the meeting, so that he may ask them for an extension of time to make a settlement. Governor General Unzaga grants the petition and orders the creditors to meet on the 10th of the current month at the Notary's office so that Pedro Chabert may arrange for an extension of time to meet his obligations. Ten circular letters are sent out to the creditors named in the petition.

June 2nd.
Procuration.
Mms. Vaugine and La-
houssaye to Robert Nau.
No. 10697. pp. 96937-96943.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo, Magdeleine Victorie Petit de Livillier, wife of Paul Augustin Le Pelletier, Chevalier de Lahoussaye, and Pelagie Petit de Livillier, wife of Etienne de Vaugine, to Robert Neau in Port au Prince to represent their interests in the settlement of the succession of their brother, Charles Cezar Petit de Livillier.

1770.—June 5th.
Repartition of the Estate of Mr. De Chantilly.
for Widow Grandpré et als.
No. 10698. pp. 96944-96949.

Garic, Notary. Marie Francoise Petit de Coulange, widow of the deceased Robert Gerard de Villemont, Theresa Gallard, widow Grandpré, Genevieve Gallard, wife of Charles Lessassier, heirs to one-third of the estate of the deceased Francoise Gallard de Chantilly, and to one-fourth each in that of Marianne Hervieux, their father, and mother. These parties in order to avoid litigation and disputes and to maintain amicable relations among themselves, voluntarily agree to have the partition of these two successions made before the above named notary.

June 5th.
Declaration.
Madames Vaugine and de Lahoussaye.
No. 10699. pp. 96950-96952.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Paul Augustin Le Pelletier Chevalier de La Houssaye, and his wife, Magdeleine Victoire Petit de Livillier, and Etienne Vaugine, and his wife, Pelagie Petit de Livillier de Vaugine, make a declaration to the effect that they have never understood that the marriage of (their brother) Charles Cezar Petit de Livillier and Marie Louise Gauthier was ever authorized or approved either civilly or otherwise.

June 7th.
Sale of Slave.
Courtableau to Henrique Voix.
No. 10700. pp. 96953-96961.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Santiago Courtableau to Henrique Voix, 6 slaves called Ester, aged 30, cook and laundress, with her children, Marguerite aged 7, Juan aged 6, and Genevieve aged 3. A negro man named Signal aged 30, and Hector aged 20. An itemized statement is given of the value of each slave, the sum total amounting to 4600 livres. This estimation is made and signed by Louis Ranson and D. Braud. Dated June 1st, 1770.

June 7th.
Emancipation
Laveaud Trudeau gives freedom to a negress named Manon.
No. 10701. pp. 96962-96965.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Jean Baptiste Laveau Trudeau emancipates a slave named Manon, aged 40. Act of sale by which Laveau Trudeau acquired Manon from Jacques Lorrains, called Tarascon, is included with the emancipation as a proof that Trudeau has the right to grant freedom to Manon.

June 11th.
Procuration.
Louis Cheval to Le Couteux.
No. 10702. pp. 96966-96968.

Notary of the Cabildo (signed copy, name not given). Louis Cheval to Jacques Jean and Jean Baptiste Etienne Le Couteux to receive from Mr. Mondel de Gagny, General Treasurer of the Bank of Arrears, the arrears due, or to fall due in the future on the perpetual rents belonging to the constituent.

1770.—June 11th.
Procuration.
André Reynard to (name omitted)
No. 10703. pp. 96969-96972.

Notary of the Cabildo. (A signed copy, name not given.) Andre Reynard to (name omitted) to receive from Mondel de Gagny, General Treasurer of the Bank of Arrears, the arrears due or to be due in the future on perpetual rents belonging to the constituent. This revenue proceeds from a bill of exchange for 1000 livres, No. 914 of 1764, to the order of the constituent. Another to the order of Mr. Gaillard for the sum of 1000 livres, No. 459 of 1765. Another to the order of Mr. Fontenaux for the sum of 3600 livres 14 sols, No. 380 of 1763. Another to the order of the constituent for 259 livres, 1 sol, No. 675 of 1765. Another to the same order for 77 livres, 10 sols, No. 674 of the same issue, amounting in all to 2643 livres, 6 sols. And two receipts belonging to the late Louis Sicard, one for 750 livres, 7 sols, 6 deniers, No. 500, and the other for 30525 livres, 10 sols, 7 deniers, No. 428.

June 11th.
Sale of Slave.
La Gautrais to Daublin.
No. 10704. pp. 96973-96974.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Harpain de La Gotherais to Nicolas Joseph Daublin, a negro named Baptiste aged 26, native of Congo for the sum of 900 livres.

June 12th.
Separation of Estates.
Grevemberg, transaction with his children.
No. 10705. pp. 96975-96978.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Jean Baptiste Grevemberg, called Flamand (de Flandre), and his wife, Anne Judith Chenal, declare that Anne Judith Chenal was the widow of Francois (sirname omitted) when she contracted marriage with Grevemberg, and that by this previous marriage, she has one son, Louis Francois, whom Grevemberg declares has passed his youth working with zeal and courage for the improvement and profit of the entire estate, and that he has sacrificed himself for the benefit of his step-father's property as well as that of his mother. With consent of Jean Baptiste Vincent Cavelier and his wife, Anne Marie Grevemberg, and Jacques Bernard Massicot and his wife, Genevieve Grevemberg, J. B. Grevemberg proposes a dissolution of the 1st community property of which no inventory was ever made, and which is now incorporated with the 2nd community property. In order to recompense Louis Francois for his labors, which were for the good of all, he has determined to make him an heir co-equal with the others not only in the future succession of his mother, Anne Judith Chenal, but in that of his step-father, Jean Baptiste Grevemberg, as well. Signed Grevemberg, Jacques Bernard Massicot, Augustin Grevemberg, Jean Baptiste Vincent Cavelier, Solomon Malline, Francois Goudeau for Judith Chenal.

June 13th.
Procuration
Doriocourt to his wife.
No. 10706. pp. 96979-96981.

Garic, Judge of the Cabildo. Francois Doriocourt before his departure for France to his wife, Francoise Belisle, and his brother-in-law, Francois Belislle, to administer all his affairs during his absence.

1770.—June 13th.
Procuration.
Messrs. Dorville and Belile to Mr. Doriocourt.
No. 10707. pp. 96982-96985.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Joseph La Molere Dorville, in the name of and as natural tutor to Joseph and Marie Molere Dorville, his children by his wife Marie Augustine Simars de Belisle, who died in France. Francoise Simars de Belisle, wife of Francois Doriocourt and Francois Simars de Belisle, commander of the Post at the German Coast, all heirs of the deceased Francois Simars de Belisle and his wife, Marie Henoul (Enoul) Livaudais, their father and mother. These heirs grant their powers of attorney to Francois Doriocourt to represent their interests in the settlement of the two successions. Signed Joseph Molere Dorville, Francois Seimars Bellile, Francois Doriocourt, Francoise Seimars Belille Doriocourt, Francois Goudeau.

June 15th.
Procuration.
Nicolas Gautier to Doriocourt.
No. 10708. pp. 96986-96988.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Nicolas Gautier, native of Saudron Bishopric of Toul, France, to Francois Doriocourt to represent his interests in the settlement of the successions of his late parents, Hubert Gautier and Jeanne Demandre.

June 15th.
Sale of Slave.
Juan Henrique to Poirson.
No. 10709. pp. 96989-96990.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Juan Henrique (Jean Henry) to Louis Poirson, a mulattress named Anne, aged 35 years. She was brought here from Jamaica and sold with the effects of the estate of the late Mr. Masan for the sum of 725 livres.

June 18th.
Procuration.
Reboul to Mazange.
No. 10710. pp. 96991-96993.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo (name not given). Alexandre Reboul to Leonardo Mazange appointing him as his Procurador (attorney to represent his interests in all suits, contracts and transactions and to obtain justice in any and all law suits). Note: this document is in Mazange's handwriting and is about the first of the notarial acts by which a litigant appoints his attorney.

June 18th.
Procuration.
The Ursulines to
(Name omitted.)
No. 10711. pp. 96994-96997.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. In the Ursuline Convent there were present on the outer side of the Grand Portal Juan B. Garic, and on the inner the following nuns: Madame Duplessis de Quemenes called Marie des Anges, treasurer of the community of the Ursuline Ladies. Proceeding under authorization of these, religious Sister St. Jacques, Superior of the Community, Sister St. Magdelaine de Jesus, Assistant, Sister St. Bernard, Zelatrice, and Sister Louis de Gonzague, Mother of Novices, Madame Duplessis des Anges grants her power of attorney to (name omitted) to receive from her parents, Mr. Guillaume Quemenes Sr.

Duplessis and his wife, Therese Pelagie Cassart, the arrears due or to fall due on a pension of 200 livres which her said parents had agreed to pay each year during the lifetime of their daughter, according to their contract of donation made at Moulieux, May 24th, 1740. This pension has not been paid for 12 years. Mr. and Mrs. Duplessis have made the necessary arrangements to resume the payment of the pension and to settle for the arrears. By this act Sister Marie des Anges Duplissis appoints an agent to receive this money, give a receipt and forward it to her.

1770.—June 20th.
Procuration.
Mr. Voisin to Mr. Rangor.
No. 10712. pp. 96998-96999.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Jacques Voisin in the name of and as testamentary executor of Joan, called de St. Martin, attorney to Messrs. Ranjard & Co., of La Rochelle, France, to make payment to Mr. Le Bretton, Councellor of the Mint of Paris,of the sum of 23000 livres consisting in 6 notes issued in favor of the deceased Mr. St. Martin.

June 20th.
Partnership.
Philipe Floté and
Francisco Brunet.
No. 10713. pp. 97000-97001.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Francois Brunet voluntarily enters into a partnership with Philipe Floté of Pointe a la Hache for the labor of building a house. Brunet to give his labor and industry on condition that he will share in the one half of all that the ground will produce, in grain, provisions, pigs and building timber but not in the cattle which will belong to Floté.

June 22nd.
Procuration.
Anna Testas to
Henrique Desprez.
No..... pp. 100,075-100,076.

Bound folio of powers of attorney Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Anna Testas appoints Henrique Desprez, Procurador del Numero, to act as her attorney, authorizing him to collect various debts due her. A marginal note states "revoked by act of January 8th, 1772."

June 25th.
Procuration.
Thomas Poré to
Henrique Desprez.
No..... pp. 100,010-100,011.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Thomas Poree as tutor to the minors Cazelar appoints as his attorney Henrique Desprez, Procurador del numero, to represent the interests of his minors in any law suit he may bring in their names, or that may be brought against them, or in any other legal business which may have to be transacted for them.

June 25th.
Procuration.
Broyard to Mazange.

Garic, Notary. Estevan Broyard appoints Leonardo Mazange as his attorney to act in his name as well as

No. 10714. pp. 97002. in his capacity as tutor to the minor children of the deceased Buquoy to defend his and their interests in a suit he is about to bring against Madame Daunoy to collect several debts which she owes. Note: This is an example of a Spanish Notarial Act by which a client engages the services of an attorney.

1770.—June 25th.
Receipt.
Populus de St. Protet to Joseph Songy.
No. 10715. pp. 97003-97004.

Garic, Notary. Luis Populus de St. Proter receipts to Joseph Songy, agent for Pedro Joseph Pelisson, of France, for 1043 livres 6 soldi in Mexican milled dollars due for some "rentes" which the constituent had in France.

June 26th.
Procuration.
Rougot et als to Ranjard & Co.
No. 10716. pp. 97005-97006.

Notary of the Cabildo (a signed copy, name not given). Jean Baptiste Rougot, Notary Royal, and Greffier of the Post of Natchitoches, and his wife, Marguerite Demouy, and her sister, Marie Elizabeth Demouy, to Messrs. Ranjard & Co., of La Rochelle, France, to represent their interests in the succession of their paternal grandparents, Denis Demouy, and his wife, Jeanne Devendreberg. They claim the share of their late father, Jean Charles Demouy, his wife, Marie Joseph Rochais, being also dead. Each heir claim 1-5 of 1-2 of the estates, the other 1-2 interest should go to the other heirs, Charles Augustin, Marie Joseph, and Jean Maurice Demouy.

June 28th.
Declaration.
Micael Plisset.
No. 10717. pp. 97007.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Micael Plisset declares that in the year 1765 he rented a boat with Mr. Blondeau to go up the river to Illinois, each passenger was to pay the sum of 400 livres, and that Antonio Olivier went with them, and that he paid his passage before leaving. This statement is made under oath at the request of Antonio Olivier.

June 30th.
Marriage Contract
Joseph Piqueri and Francisca Daspit.
No. 10718. pp. 97008-97011.

Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Joseph Piqueri, native of this city and pairsh of St. Louis, son of Pierre Piqueri and Jeanne Fadu or Fadie, with Marie Francoise Daspit, also of this city, daughter of Pierre Daspit and Marianne Carmouche. This contract is signed by A. J. Piqueri, Francoise Daspit, Meullion, Delassire, P. Piqueri, P. Delassaire, Gardrat, Francois Caminada, Marie St. Amant, Mion, E. Briou or Brion, Anne Daspit, Francois Goudeau, Pierre Daspit.

1770.—June 30th. **Donation of a House.** Perret to his negress. No. 10719. pp. 97012-97015. Garic, Notary of the Cabildo. Jean Perret makes a donation of a house to his negress slave woman, named Angelica, having already given her her freedom. Signed Jean Baptiste Maroteau; for Angelica, Francois Goudeau; for Mr. Perret, Francisco Goudeau. Witnesses: Francisco Caminado and Francisco Gaudeau.

(To be Continued)

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912.

Of the Louisiana Historical Quarterly, published quarterly at New Orleans, La., for April 1, 1923. State of Louisiana, Parish of Orleans. Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and Parish aforesaid, personally appeared Henry P. Dart, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the Louisiana Historical Quarterly, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by Act of August 24, 1912: Publisher, Louisiana Historical Society, The Cabildo, New Orleans, La.; Editor, Henry P. Dart, Canal-Commercial Bldg., New Orleans; Managing Editor, none; Business Managers, none. That the owner is Louisiana Historical Society and issues no stock. Officers are: Gaspar Cusachs, President; Edw. Alexander Parsons, First Vice-President; James A. Renshaw, Second Vice-President; Andre Lafargue, Third Vice-President: W. O. Hart, Treasurer; Henry P. Dart, Editor and Archivist; Miss Grace King, Recording Secretary; Henry M. Gill, Corresponding Secretary; all of New Orleans, La. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: none. (Signed) Henry P. Dart. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of April, 1923. (Seal) Henry P. Dart, Jr., Notary Public. (My commission is perpetual).